

THE METROPOLITAN.

JULY, 1833.

LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

A Subaltern's Furlough; descriptive of Scenes in various parts of the United States, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, during the Summer and Autumn of 1832. C. T. COKE, Lieutenant of 45th Regiment. With Illustrations. Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

America will be soon more intimately known to the general reader than the interior of our own country. Work follows work in rapid succession. They appear in all styles, and from the members of most professions. They are all of service in their way, but all inadequate. What man, that has only a mortal term of existence, can see a whole state, or know a quarter of it? But to describe a whole quarter of a globe is another and an easier matter, as we may very well see by the confidence with which many undertake it. But we must not reckon Mr. Coke among these self-sufficient persons. He is an author of much merit and little pretension—"He only speaks right on, and tells you what he himself hath seen;" and truly he has seen a great deal, and tells it very pleasantly. He is also almost as great an artist as he is a traveller; for the views he gives us are excellently drawn, and as well lithographed. Mrs. Trollope wrote under the impressions of one writhing through neglect and mortified feelings; Capt. Basil Hall under the bias of Tory prejudices. Both turned instinctively to the absurd and the ridiculous of the manners of those whose hospitality they were sharing; they described the dirt that was gathered at the base of the column, or the soiled and green weather-marks on the shaft, without regarding its height or contemplating its magnificence. Mr. Coke, without being guilty of anything like adulation, has praised where praise was due, and, not goaded by a dissimilarity of manners into the assumption of contempt, has been able fully to appreciate the bright surface as well as the dusky spots of the American character. Our transatlantic brethren must, for some considerable time, look at essentials; refinements are the polish of old countries, and are always concomitant with a great degree of vice among the higher, and misery among the lower orders of society. They are a good bought generally at a great sacrifice—that of public virtue. In the appendix to this work, there is a very interesting document, a fac-simile of the signatures to a deed declaratory of the independence of the thirteen United States. They are generally written in a firm and bold hand, as if the writers were fully conscious of the magnitude of the act they were doing, and of the immense changes, and the great destinies consequent upon it. Had England conquered in the struggle, the men who signed this deed would have been hung as rebels and traitors, their names dis-

honoured, and their families degraded. She failed, and behold they are considered as heroes, and their names will go down to posterity, as examples of all that is patriotic, and great, and glorious. In concluding, we cannot avoid making an extract, showing the manner in which the Americans feel the strictures of Capt. Basil Hall, and how they resent them.

“ ‘ Well, as I was saying, Spoon, the nigger——’

“ ‘ I tink he might call ‘um gemman of colour,’ muttered Blackey.

“ ‘ The nigger went to cook some bear while we were wooding, so that we might have something to go upon. When we came back, what kind of a varmint do you think we started in the cane-brake ?’

“ ‘ I reckon an alligator,’ said Blackey.

“ ‘ Hold your tongue, you beauty, or you shall smell brimstone through a nail hole,’ cried Spoony ; ‘ go a-head, go a-head, captain.’

“ ‘ Well, as I was saying, we started the drollest varmint, perhaps, you ever did see. Its face was covered with hair, like a bull buffalo, all but a little place for his eyes to see through. It looked mighty skeery, as though it thought itself a gone-sucker, and calculated we were going to eat it, before we killed it ; but we carried it aboard the Broadhorn, and took compassion on the poor thing. I slapped it on the back, and told it to stand on its hind legs ; and I wish I may run on a sawyer, if it didn’t turn out to be a live dandy.’

“ ‘ Had it a tail ?’

“ ‘ I’ll wool lightning out of you, Bill, if you interrupt me.’

“ ‘ That’s actionabe in New Orleans.’

“ ‘ Ha, ha, whoop ! wake snakes—go a-head, go a-head, and don’t be so rantan-kerous,’ shouted the audience. ‘ I swear, if he once gets my tail up, he’ll find I’m from the forks of the roaring river, and a bit of a screamer,’ said Captain Hugg.

“ ‘ Well, go a-head—go a-head—tell us about the dandy—ha ! ha ! ha ! I should like to have seen it when it stood on its hind legs—what did it say ?’

“ ‘ Why, I asked what they called such queer things, where it came from, and it said Basil ; and that the captain of the steam-boat had put it ashore, because it insisted on going into the ladies’ cabin. Well, some of us called it summer savory, some catnip, some sweet Basil, and we had high fun with the cretur, and laughed till we were tired. And then we set him on a barrel forked end downwards. * * Well, then, I began to ask him all about himself, and he told me he was a great traveller, and that he had been so far north that the north-star was south of him ; and then he asked me if I knew any thing of navigation, and the use of the globes.”

This is but a mild specimen.

The Infirmities of Genius Illustrated, by referring the Anomalies of Literary Character to the Peculiarities of Men of Genius. By R. R. Madden, Esq. 2 vols. Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

We have been delighted with the perusal of these volumes, and we pronounce them a boon to those who do the wearying work in the literary mill. All men of genius—the acknowledged, who are too few, and the unacknowledged, who are too many, and the self-estimated, who are countless—will read the pages eagerly, reflect upon their contents deeply, and, we are well convinced, derive from them more practical benefit than from any other work that has yet appeared, tending to show the cause and cure of those gentle aberrations of intellect that seem insuperable to the poetic temperament. The erudite and melancholy Burton not having had the advantage of the lights of modern medical science, is consequently as inferior in his philological, as he is acute in his metaphysical deductions. Mr. Madden’s work is amply instructive, where Burton is so lamentably deficient. And yet, this work forces upon us the melancholy reflection, that the tree that bears the most beauteous blossoms of the imagination, under whose shade nations are proud to sit, and on the fragrance of whose

leaves the world is eager to revel, must have, as a necessary consequence to its glorious attributes, a slow, consuming canker at its core. The average life of the poet is only fifty-seven years, nearly all of which are marked by morbid excitement; many of them made miserable by actual disease. This is finely elucidated by referring to the lives, characters, and physical peculiarities of a few of the most eminent of our poets, beginning with Pope, in whose character, much that is generally considered as justifying our disgust by being unamiable, is proved to be deserving only of our commiseration, as being unfortunate, from mere bodily infirmities. Dr. Johnson is also rescued from much hitherto general and undeserved opprobrium, on the same grounds; and, it is made very apparent, that the gentle enthusiast, Cowper, had the ruin of his mind completed by the ill-advised, yet well-meant advice and assistance of his evangelical friends, who, instead of attending to the complaints of his body, did but increase them, by causing in the patient's mind an oversolicitation for his soul. The remarks upon Byron, while they strengthen the author's general views, exhibit specimens of deep philosophical thinking, and much grace and energy of style in expression. In fine, this work is an excellent companion and counterpart to D'Israeli's "*Curiosities of Literature*," and deserves, equally with that work, patronage from the present age, and a long existence as a work indispensable to be known in future ones; and, as its views are as beneficent as its arguments are acute, if its success be not complete, we have only to observe that the world has much more need of the author's talents and instructions, than the author has of the panegyrics of the world.

The Parson's Daughter. By the Author of "*Sayings and Doings*," &c. 3 vols. Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

Mr. Bentley has been lately as fortunate as prolific in the works that have emanated from his *bibliothèque*. Among these, we know not to which to give the preference, of the two that stand pre-eminently forward—to "*Godolphin*" or "*The Parson's Daughter*;" both being of their kind, strikingly good. But the latter being at present our subject, we proceed to assure the reader, who has it before him, that he will enjoy an intellectual treat of no mean order. The principal feature of its excellence, is an all engrossing interest—which interest is mainly attributable to the extreme *vraisemblance* of its incidents, and the fidelity with which each character supports its individuality. Shakspeare, Dryden, and others of the older dramatists, together with Fielding, Smollet, and some among foreign nations, of whom Le Sage stands pre-eminent, have pre-occupied the ground in giving to the world those generally acknowledged and faithful characters that stand as indications of a whole genus; characters that belong to the nature of man, not to the peculiarity of the individual, the man of all times, not the pageant of the day. To make our meaning the more palpable, let us instance the "*Miser*" of Moliere. In this delineation we have the pure abstract picture of avarice. All authors who write after, and would describe a miser, must, to be true to nature in his ground-work, make an imitation of Harpagon, and then to avoid the imputation of plagiarism, will be obliged to surround him with some other peculiarities, in circumstances and incidents, that will give an idiosyncrasy and an individuality to the same character, that the French dramatist has given so generally and naturally before. To do this is almost all that is left to the modern author. In this light there are but few truly original characters among the multitude of personages that so vividly press on in the brilliant pageants given us by Sir Walter Scott. Now, in the novel before us, there is as much invention and originality as we have ever met with in a modern novel, be the author of it who he may. We could almost pronounce Mr.

Harbottle to be the head of a class—it is, however, so striking that, if not entirely original, it is so eminently natural, that it deserves to be ranked among those creations that have immortalized the names of the great classics, to which we have before alluded. The moral of the tale carries conviction as to the justness of its applicability, and the incidents flow as naturally as the stream of events in every-day life. The indecisive hero, is, it is true, of the Waverley character, but we like him not the less for not being a “faultless monster.” The tribute of praise that is so often and so elegantly paid to the high character of the genuine Church of England clergyman must be very grateful to every gentlemanly and candid mind, and stands in cheering and bright relief to the dark spots of party vituperation, that are here and there, we think, very unnecessarily, and still more ungracefully, thrown in. No one can accuse us of a violent predilection for the radicals, yet, we must say, the sneers at the Reform Bill might have been spared, and this excellent novel would have been still the better for it. The squabbings of party should be forgotten with the day that produced them, and not be handed down in a work that we honestly believe is destined for posterity.

Turkey and its Resources, its Municipal Organization, and its Free Trade, Revenue, and National Possessions. Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

Turkey may be said at present to be the lock, by the means of which will be opened to Europe, a new arena that may lead the way to an entire change of modern politics. Russia and France are each striving hard to possess itself of the master-key. At this crisis, no book could have appeared more opportunely, and we are sure none could have been more appropriate to the times and the conjuncture of circumstances, than the one now under our notice. It carries with it intrinsic and indubitable marks of complete knowledge of the subject on which it treats, the knowledge of general information, of industry, of talent, and, above all, the knowledge of an eye-witness of most of that which he describes. Much as it has been the fashion to despise the political institutions of the Turks, the reader will find in them much to admire, and the legislator much to imitate. In fact, the perusal of this work tends to convince us more and more of the excellence, as well as the practicability of a theory that we have long cherished, namely, that it redounds most to the advantage and happiness of a commonwealth, that the governing powers should leave as much as possible, in all things, the direction of their own affairs to the governed. The paramount Turk interfered but little with the subject Greek. The lordly master simply took his tribute, left him alone, and despised him. He did not legislate for him, consequently he prospered, and, as far as the sensual goods of this life are valuable, the subjected Greek might have been happy. As the author of this work has so eloquently and emphatically called attention to the falling and almost dismembered empire of the Ottoman, we fervently hope that he will not have called in vain. We find the work is dedicated by permission to his Majesty. This is as honourable to the king as to the subject, and shows that in the highest quarter there is a due appreciation of the immense English interests involved in the Turkish question, at the same time that merit, such as is displayed in this work, is not always disregarded. Not only to the diplomatist, the legislator, and the political economist, will this volume be highly serviceable; it will be also entertaining, in a very great degree, to the reader who seeks amusement with his instruction, and rejoices in the felicities of language and the energies of thought, as much as in the sterner topics of reasoning, and scientific political knowledge. To conclude, we confidently affirm, that, at this

moment, no subject could be more fit to be entertained, and could not have been better treated. We hope, that whatever may be the results of the successive revolts against the sultan, England may not long look supinely on, and see ravished from her, her influence, her commerce, and what is of more importance than either, her high character and imposing maritime influence. Wherever the waves that wash our shores continuously flow upon a foreign coast, and can bear thither our shipping and our arms, we hope, that those who wield our energies at home, will second those who can so well convey and use those energies abroad—will make it as impossible for England to be over-reached by diplomatic trickery, as she is to be subdued openly and fairly by the force of war.

Rhymes and Rhapsodies. By ROBERT FOLLESTONE WILLIAMS.
James Fraser, Regent Street.

When a man writes a book, and that book is to prove him somewhat asinine, if the proof be found any where, it will be either in the preface or the dedication. The remark is general. We do *not* apply it to Mr. Williams, though he has written rhymes, rhapsodies, a preface, and a dedication. The first sentence of the preface runs thus. "It is generally expected from an author, on his *first* introduction to the world of literature, more especially if *that* is given in a volume of Poems, to offer his readers, in the shape of a preface, something like a justification for giving publicity to his productions, or a declaration of his claims to their attention." What is given? is it his introduction, or his preface, or the justification, or declaration? He tells us again, "that he will not say that his volume was written in his juvenile years," but "that a few of the poems have been published anonymously in some of the popular periodicals," yet in the last line of the same preface, he informs the critics he "does not expect they will find in the *first production of a young* author, those signs of perfection which can only exist in the works of more experienced writers." He prophesies better than he writes. In his dedication, which is to Laura, we find that the world hath made him melancholy, though his dancing blood flows in a generous current, which is made more swift by his spontaneous rhymes, which at all times, give him the gladness of all seasons and all climes. Then his soul has portals, through which the sunshine bursts; and, immediately after, immortal thought basks in unextinguishable light on his mortal brain. This is the sublimity of mysticism—now, take this for delicacy of language—he is still addressing Laura—

"Yes! thee I seek; for though I press no more thy trembling flesh."

Take this line for metrical harmony—

"Were my instructors in the sun beams."

But lest the author should accuse us of garbling by small extracts, we give a whole stanza.

"Thy smiles kindled within my soul a spark
Which into flashing light thy beauty fanned;
And then I thought not that this life was dark,
For loveliness looked out from sky and land,
And gladness met the world with heart and hand;
I know all things that unto man belong,
Which with a hidden power did I mark,
And thoughts like mounting waves did on me throng,
That fill'd the teeming sense with poetry and song.
I was a poet."

It may be. Let the reader divest the above of the rhymes, and transpose the words into prose, and make himself a present of the sense he may thus discover. If the above is a specimen of the involved and the

obscure, here follows something of a plainness truly Spartan; without altering a single word, we shall put the lines in the form of prose. "It is an ancient saying, known too long, which frequent evidence has proved too true, the weak are ever governed by the strong, as are the few under the firm control of those who use a power to abuse." This is the first stanza of "The Revolt of Wales," for writing which poem the author was presented with "a beautiful silver medal," at the meeting of the Welsh bards. It bore away the prize from six competitors. We will inform ourselves when the next prize is to be adjudicated, as we have a little boy at school just got into "nonsense verses." "A beautiful silver medal" would look very handsome upon his best clothes. But we take shame to ourselves for dwelling so long upon subjects so trivial—and shame we should deserve for launching the shafts of criticism at the first productions of a young author, were it not that he might mistake the chirpings of his grasshopper muse for legitimate song; for the green-coated animal is sometimes admitted among the singing tribe.

Tours in Upper India, and in parts of the Himalaya Mountains; with accounts of the Courts of the Native Princes. By Major ARCHER, late Aide-de-camp to Lord Combermere. 2 vols. Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

Almost all that can be said, and ought to be said, on the subject of India is contained in these volumes. They are extremely interesting to the mere amusement-seeker, and contain much of that sterling knowledge of the affairs of the East, that will be acceptable to all who wish to form a correct notion of the vast and rich country, in the government of which so many changes are now in contemplation. We think that the great principle that has hitherto enabled the governing few (how few!) to rule and keep in subjection the multitudinous many, is that of non-interference with the superstitions, customs, and local regulations of the natives. This principle seems about to be departed from; if it be so, we predict also, that with it our supremacy will depart also. That crying sin of all times and of all governments, over-legislation, we fear will surely rend from us our Indian, as it has embarrassed, nay, brought to the brink of ruin, our native empire. We find by this work, that the Hindoos have been lately harassed by regulations and counter-regulations, orders and counter-orders, and now they even begin to suspect that we intend to endeavour to subvert their faith. Bishoprics from the established, and missionaries from the evangelical church, if they provoke a general rising, and effect an universal revolution in the country, will tend to throw back the beneficent advance of Christianity for ages. By the growing intercourse with the Europeans, the Indians will become, and are sensibly becoming aware of some of the follies of their Pagan superstitions. As they become the more civilized, they will insensibly become the more Christian. Knowledge is the best converter. We should not be so strenuous to proselyte, that we may do so the more effectually; and not create resistance by creating alarm. The perusal of this valuable work will strengthen the reader in these views. It is written with that vivacity of style, that is the offspring of a shrewd and cheerful mind. The major has looked about him with the keen eye of a campaigner, and judged what he has seen with the cool head of a politician. He has spoken out honestly and fearlessly, and we hope not too fearlessly for his own interests. There is, towards the conclusion of the book, a full and clear statement of the military establishments in India, that will be highly interesting to those parents and guardians who intend their youth for the Indian service. They will there see what is required, and what may be expected. We recommend these volumes, and conclude by saying, that we hope their publication may do as much service to the author as they do honour to him, and give beneficial information to his country.

Life of Sir Walter Raleigh. By PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, Esq.
Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh ; Simpkin and Marshall, London.

This valuable and authentic work forms the Eleventh Number of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, and gives the world another striking instance of the indolence and inaccuracy which are as much the characteristics of Hume's History of England, as are its elegance of diction, its interesting style of narrative, and its monarchical political bias. This life of a man, who was really one of the worthies of England, will be read with eagerness, and deserves the most stedfast attention, which will be most amply repaid by the new lights that will be gained of a most interesting and heroic character, and will afford the fullest scope for reflection on the fragile nature of the basis on which glory rests, and how little the more brilliant qualities tend to make the happiness of the man who possesses them. No person did more for glory—was a more intrepid commander, a more pleasing poet, a greater scholar, and no one more jealous of the "bubble reputation," than was the gallant, the accomplished, the envied, the maligned, the accused, the condemned, and the executed Raleigh. The facts in this volume are carefully collected, and from sources of the authenticity of which there can be no doubt; and there seems a mine of facts that bear strongly upon our history in the mass of MSS. in the State Paper Office, and from which much has been judiciously used by Mr. Tytler, who has fully substantiated the greatness of his hero's character, his innocence of the crime for which he suffered; and his refutation of the aspersions of the careless or malicious writers who have misrepresented him, is triumphant. It certainly was not in the reign of the second James, that we must look for the palmy state of our venerable institutions. The perusal of Raleigh's trial will convince the most bigoted shouter of the talismanic words, "Our Glorious Constitution," that, under the forms of it, as it then existed, a more deliberate and atrocious murder than that of Raleigh was never committed, and the greatest lawyer of that time, and still the boast of the lawyer of this, was the miscreant instrument that gave the legal stab, whilst lords commissioners looked on and applauded, and a trembling, subservient, and perjured jury, damned themselves to posterity by giving their fiat to the assassination. But we must not occupy our limits by the expression of our indignation, when we ought indeed to have occupied so much space with approbation of the manner in which this biography has been written. Unqualified praise is due to the author; we give it heartily, and doubt not but that public opinion will amply justify our verdict.

Fragments of Voyages and Travels. BY CAPT. BASIL HALL, R. N.
Cadell and Co., Edinburgh ; Whittaker and Co., London.

These highly interesting volumes are exceedingly well adapted to convey instruction to the juvenile mind, in a style peculiarly pleasing to juvenility. Easy without carelessness, and accurate without pedantry, the narrative flows on equally, like some gallant frigate over a gently agitated sea. The rapid and lucid view which the captain takes of the origin, varying and eventful progress, and the final and triumphant establishment of our monarch-merchants in the eastern world, is, of itself, an excellent digest of the history of the East India Company. However much, and sometimes we fear justly, this Company has been reprobated, it will be found, upon a careful perusal of the facts adduced in the captain's clear work, that the Company have been the protectors of the oppressed, the repellers of the barbarian murderers, substituted the blessings of order and civilization for the ravages and tyranny of bandit

princes, spread almost lasting peace over countries that were periodically devastated by war, and, though they have not certainly acted the part of king Log, yet as king Stork, they have plundered only the most ravenous of those who lived by plunder, and in looking keenly after individual interests, have, over a vast extent of country, spread general blessings. Without writing a work, almost in size equal to that which we are reviewing, we should be unable to specify all the merits with which it abounds; some little defects we see, but they are not those either of style or matter, but of position; we hardly know for what purpose the captain has given us, through many pages, a description so elaborate of the process of rigging of a ship, even from the getting in of the masts. The whole is clearly and scientifically described; but, as the work is dedicated to, and written expressly for, a young prince and embryo soldier, as well as for the general instruction of youth, we think the space could have been, by a person of Basil Hall's talents, more instructively, certainly more amusingly, occupied. However, being ourselves naval, and liking to eschew in *belles lettres* every thing technical, these things are not so entertaining to us, as they may be to others. With the exception of a few of the captain's touches, which we think smack a little too much of professional brine, we pronounce his work to be an elegant addition to the literature of his country, and that he is, as a writer, entitled at the least, to hoist his flag, blue at the main.

Authentic Letters from Upper Canada, with an Account of Canadian Field Sports. By T. W. MAGRATH, Esq. Etchings by S. LOVER, Esq. Edited by Rev. T. RADCLIFF. William Currie, Jun. Dublin; Simpkin and Marshall, London; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

Of the numerous publications that the subject of emigration has called into the world, this under our notice has, perhaps, to all purposes of utility, instructed as much, and certainly amused us more than any we have yet perused. This is the sort of confidential information that delights so much, and that is so much needed. Tempting, indeed, is the prospect that this book holds out to the healthy, industrious, and not altogether poor renouncer of his native shores. We are exceedingly rejoiced to find the country bordering upon the United States so rapidly filling up with English, hearty, contented, proud of themselves, and of their native country, and, loyally willing, for the happiness of the greatest number, to submit cheerfully to the legal domination of the few, though the source of that domination does not spring from republican principles, nor is it laid upon them with the weight of the iron sceptre of democracy. The part dedicated in this volume to a description of the Canadian field sports, must be dear to every man who loves to hear the sound of the "winded horn," or the triumphant "view halloo." It would almost tempt a thorough-going sportsman to take a trip across the Atlantic, to New York, in one of the liners, in which every luxury may be commanded—the passage-money only thirty-five guineas—port and sherry every day, *ad libitum*—and claret and champagne on Sundays and Thursdays. And after this exhilarating yachting excursion in the spring of the year, how pleasant to find oneself in Canada, among every possible sort of game, from a bear to a rabbit; and in a country where hospitality, and all things that make hospitality so munificent, abound; and, to crown all these blessings, in a place where there is no "arrest on mesne process." "Think of that, Master Fenton!" When the Whigs, with their imbecility, have completed that ruin of the country which the Tories began by their arrogance, we think that we will pitch our wigwam in the bush, and transplant to the shores of America that spirit of English patriotism that is so cruelly repressed at home.

Memoirs of the Duchess D'Abrantes, (Madame Junot). Vol. V. Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

The fifth volume of this amusing work has now made its appearance in an English dress, and continues to preserve the high character that the work, through its previous volumes, has already attained. The lady has observed narrowly, and records her observations wittily. She shows what mere men and women—and weak ones too—are those whose characters and conduct so much influence the destinies of nations. There is a new version of the king of Prussia's tall grenadier, and quite as good as the old; with which extract we must conclude our brief notice.

"She was extremely deaf; and on the occasion of her presentation to the emperor, was most anxious to be informed what questions he would ask her, and what she ought to answer. She was told that the emperor almost always inquired what department a person came from? how old they were? and how many children they might have? Doubting her ear, which the agitation of the moment might render even unusually treacherous, she determined to be prepared beforehand for each of these questions, in the order in which they had been stated to her. The day of presentation arrived, Madame de Brissac made her three curtsies to the emperor, who having laid down no law to himself to ask precisely the same questions of all the extraordinary faces which appeared before him, said rapidly to her:

" 'Is your husband brother to the Duke of Brissac who was killed on the 2nd of September? and did he not inherit his estates?'

" 'Seine and Oise, sire,' was the answer, and though an odd one, not very wide of the mark; for M. de Brissac really inherited property in that department. The emperor, however, struck by its incoherence, looked at her with some surprise, as he continued:

" 'I believe you have no children?'

" 'Fifty-two, sire,' said she, with the same amiable and benevolent smile as before, never doubting but the emperor had inquired her age."

Barbadoes; and other Poems. By J. CHAPMAN, Esq. James Fraser, Regent Street.

Euphonious versification and a keen perception of the beautiful and the tender, characterize these poems; though they are, at long intervals, disfigured by a few ill-expressed thoughts and some inharmonious lines. The author has a passionate feeling of love for his country, which feeling alone, if adequately expressed, could not fail of being poetical; and the gorgeous beauties of his tropical island, at once excite and justify the language of almost hyperbolical admiration. There is one thing that much pleases us in these poems; there is an avoidance of the vague unmeaning pomp of expression, of the present fashion, among verse makers; a fault from which few of even our most cherished poets, male, and especially female, are free. Mr. Chapman has depended more upon the thought than the expression, though the latter has been sufficiently attended to. He has wisely taken Pope for his model, instead of Miss Landon. Of the principal poem itself, *Barbadoes*, we cannot do otherwise than speak well; though an incredulous smile will be elicited from many, at finding the Blacks described all *couleur de rose*. Ebony is no longer their symbol. They are the most cheerful, the most happy, the most favoured race—in poetry. However, there is a very amiable spirit beaming out through all these poems; and we have no doubt that they will be read with pleasure by more than the author's own circle of friends; for though not entirely free from blemishes, they may fearlessly meet the scrutinizing eye of an enlightened public, and perhaps the work may prove the herald of some more important performance, that may entitle the author to a station among the acknowledged poets of his country.

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The Life of the Rev. T. T. Thomason, M.A. late Chaplain to the Honourable East India Company. By the Rev. J. SARGENT, M.A. Seeley and Burnside, Fleet Street, London.

This is a very pleasing biography, of a kind-hearted, pious, and consistent clergyman. There is nothing startling, or even singular in the events of his well-regulated life, though much may be collected from the perusal of the work to purify the heart, and raise the soul from the dross of sublunary turmoils and mean ambitions. The biographer has completed his book with an affection for the character of the man whose virtues he commemorates that is really cheering. The book is decidedly what is called evangelical, and among those who pride themselves upon the name, must be a very acceptable volume indeed. We heartily wish that it had been made more so (because of its intrinsic excellence) to the general reader; and we address ourselves to Mr. Sargent in all kindness, and with all humility, and beg leave to ask him, and those estimable persons who think with, and write like him, why they continue to address themselves to a particular class, when, by altering their style, they might become agreeable, and consequently useful, in a much wider sphere. We allude to what we believe is termed the "unction" of the language. It consists in employing almost constantly scriptural quotations. We think that the sanctity of those phrases that should be used only in prayer, or praise, or in the secret communion of the soul with its beneficent Creator, is somewhat disrespectfully treated, when we see those phrases used on every occasion, be it in narrative, colloquial or argumentative. It is decidedly in bad taste. It revolts the general reader. It converts nobody. It does not even convince people of the sincerity of those who are so prodigal in the use of those biblical modes of speech; but, on the contrary, even excites the sneer, the doubt, and the actual disbelief. Having expressed ourselves thus frankly and friendlily, we cheerfully give our meed of approbation to the work, and say, that it as much honours the writer, as the writer has justly honoured his friend.

Waltzberg: a Tale of the Eleventh Century. 3 vols. Whittaker, Treacher, and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

A pleasing work, in which the great reformer Luther plays a very prominent part. It certainly is not of a very high order, in point either of composition or the conduct of its plot; but there are in it many passages that may be termed beautiful, and many parts that are really pathetic. Its great failure, and a wearisome one it is, is the habit the characters have, or rather the author for them, of making some three or four pages of reflections upon all that has, will, or may happen, under the peculiar circumstances in which these characters are just then found. Nor have the dialogues that ease, vivacity, and repartee, which alone will make long-sustained dialogues attractive. The character of the hero Cyril is well conceived and consistently maintained through its whole progress, from the petulant flippancy of too much indulged youth, through his many trials, to the serious and graceful, though grave bearing of manhood. We think that the character of Luther is dealt with too leniently. His arrogance, his intolerance, his persecution even unto death of those who were heretical to his heresy, his superstition, his contests with evil spirits, and his duel with the arch enemy himself, are all omitted or touched upon too lightly. It was not Luther, but the corruptions of the papacy that was the real reformer. Had Luther never lived, a worse or a better man would have struck the same blow; and had the blow been longer postponed, we think that it would have been more effectual. However, to return to the novel, it has our hearty wishes for its success.

Nubia and Abyssinia : comprehending their Civil History, their Antiquities, Arts, Religion, Literature, and Natural History. By the Rev. MICHAEL RUSSEL, LL.D. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; Simpkin and Marshall, London.

This forms the twelfth number of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, and, as may be observed from the title, promises to do a great deal in a comparatively small space. The promise, however, is well kept; in the composition of the work the best authors have been consulted, and the most judicious selections made. It is an ancient country full of wild historical associations, and, as far as history can be relied on, never made much progress beyond a profuse and barbaric splendour. At a period too remote for any records we possess to afford us authentic information, these countries, judging from their architectural remains, must have attained to a great degree of grandeur and refinement. We recommend this work earnestly to all young persons for perusal and study; for not to be acquainted with most of the facts it contains, would almost amount to a disgrace in a country where knowledge is so much cultivated, and literary attainment is a passport so general to good society. The part that treats of the manners and customs of Ethiopia is particularly interesting. The dinner off the raw and animated steak cut from the living ox, and for the relation of which Bruce met with so much undeserved derision, is fully authenticated. Travellers, they say, see and relate strange things; but every thing that appears strange should not by the untraveller be rejected as not true. The woodcuts interspersed through the work are a great addition, making subjects more perspicuous at a glance, than the perusal of pages would effect; and the arrangements of the chapters under different heads, adds much to the clearness of the whole, and makes the stronger impression upon the memory.

The Last Essays of Elia ; being a sequel to Essays published under that name. Edward Moxon, Dover Street.

Ours is the last echo of the periodical press to these last essays; and, though our echo is the last, we hope it will not be less loud, or the less responsive to the merits of Elia, than have been those sounds of praise that have so universally attended the production of his inimitable reveries. The description in the preface of the person of Elia himself, which is no personification, though it ought to be, with the fragrant weed, the solvent of speech, and the last fatal blow to his self-importance and his life, in being curtsied to by the charity children "as a governing visitor," is well hit off, and rich with humour. Who can read the *Ellistonia*, without feeling at once his heart touched, and his inward man agitated with a mirth too intense for laughter, and to which outward cachinnation would be a gross tribute, and almost an insult? But through the whole of these sketches there is a vein of pleasantry as variegated and as pure as that which winds through and enriches the most beautiful marble; and, like marble, being the more beautiful by the means of the high polish that is given to it. It is most pleasant to see the author combatting with such earnestness the most established and received opinions, and with weapons so quaint, and allusions so infinite in humour, and, though not always retiring with the pæan of victory, yet never without the palm of wit. However, as further witlessly to commemorate the triumph of wit, would be but the showing our most egregious want of it, we shall conclude our brief and inadequate notice, by stating that we hope that we shall soon have some more last essays; for it would be unjust to Elia himself, and cruel to his admiring readers, to refuse to increase the number of last essays that are so well adapted to last.

Observations on Professions, Literature, Manners, and Emigration to the United States and Canada, made during a Residence there in 1832. By Rev. ISAAC FIDLER. Whittaker and Treacher, London.

This, the production of a disappointed man, does not on that account the less deserve attention. It proves at once that the Americans are not yet so refined as their European brethren, and that they do not want those whose sole business it is to promote the progress of refinement, or direct their attention to the improvement of their minds. They are evidently jealous of the incursion of those among them, who bring them nothing but learning, piety, and all the higher attributes of civilization. They do not want them. They think that they already have them in superfluity. Their hands are extended with a ready and hearty welcome to those who bring them money, or the means of making it. They are a young and a sturdy nation. With them, as yet, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water are looked upon as members more useful to the body politic, than the constructor of iambics or the measurer of spondees. A person of literary attainments only, as his claims to consideration, will, find by going out to America, that if he "pipes to the inhabitants they will not dance;" or what is worse, will not pay the piper. We mean no allusion to Mr. Fidler in particular, who certainly deserved better treatment, and has spoken of the Americans with a christian temper and character which is beyond all praise. His book is perspicuous and elegantly written, candid and liberal; and we are sorry for the taste of those among whom he sojourned, that they could not more adequately appreciate a man so deserving the notice of those who devote themselves to the liberal professions.

Characteristics of Goëthe, translated from the German of Falt Von Muller. By SARAH AUSTEN. 3 vols. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

This work opens to the reader an insight into the vast mind of Goëthe, shows him in the familiar circle of domestic life, and gives us those opinions that are elicited by the intercourse of friendship, which are at once so valuable, so sincere, and so instructive. The book would of itself form a perfect study; glimmerings of vast theories, leading matters for deep thoughts, as well as the more elaborated and profound ruminations of a philosophic soul, are scattered through these volumes in rich profusion. For those who delight in lighter reading, there is afforded to them abundance of interesting anecdotes, besides numerous biographical sketches of the most eminent characters that were contemporary with the great man whose characteristics are here commemorated. To give anything like an outline of the mind and writings of Goëthe, would far exceed our circumscribed limits; indeed, we do not think that he is perfectly comprehensible to any one not German born, or who has not at least made the German language familiarly his own. Through the medium of translation we can but see him mistily and imperfectly, and we are induced to make this remark by observing the high meed of praise bestowed by his translator upon many extracts of his poetical writings, which certainly is not justified by the translation, however sublime, and we firmly believe them to be so, are the originals. The prose parts are well done, and leave the English reader nothing to wish for. To conclude, this book is a valuable accession to our literature, is in a high degree amusing, and if read in a right spirit, equally instructive; and it is the duty of every person who boasts of being within the pale of literary information, to make himself acquainted with its contents, and know how one of the greatest men of modern times thought, wrote, and acted.

Works of Lord Byron, with Letters, &c. By THOMAS MOORE, ESQ. Seventeen Volumes. Seventeenth Volume. John Murray, Albemarle Street.

This beautifully illustrated, elegantly bound, and excellently printed edition of Lord Byron's works, is now brought to a close in this seventeenth volume. As the volumes have appeared we, in unison with our contemporaries, hailed them with our approbation, and, now that the work is concluded, we can do no less than thank the highly gifted editor and the liberal and spirited publisher, for the achievement of a work that is fairly entitled to the epithet of "National." We know that Don Juan can never become *openly* the favourite of the strait-laced in virtue, who scowl at "cakes and ale;" but still the cakes and ale and good poetry will be valued for their own sakes, and, when squeamish delicacy shall grow so honest as to see no more than modesty ought, and the public will be so fast in virtue, as not to faint at a loose expression, (for the greater the real and innate weakness, the stronger must be the outward show of defence,) we predict that Don Juan will be the most quoted, as we really believe it to be the most admired of all the noble author's works. It will be long before the world sees his equal, but he has done so much, and that much so well, that the world can afford to wait, and look on placidly at the poetic bubbles, that rise, glitter a moment, and then burst, as they are hurried along on the stream of time, and so prepare itself to receive, an age or two hence, another glorious light that shall rise upon the waters, shine on the scene, and then take its station near Byron, among the undying luminaries that blaze in the poetical horizon.

The Library of Romance. Edited by LEITCH RITCHIE. Vol. VI. *The Slave King.* Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

The Slave King is a well-timed tale. By the perusal of it, much of the internal economy of a West Indian plantation is learned; and, more than that, "a great moral lesson" may be extracted from the confusion and destruction of all that holds society together by civil dissensions, and the attempt to give people more freedom than the progress of civilization will permit them to appreciate, or their evil passions suffer them to enjoy. This is a story of the most painful interest, told naturally, with the diction appropriate to the passing scenes that it displays—now soft with a touching pathos, now grand with a startling energy. In the reading this work, we must, it is true, forget ourselves into the fresh feelings of youth, and then, how beautifully grand is the heroism of the Slave King; how moving even to tears his devotion to his white friend; how sorrowful, even to agony, is the contemplation of his despairing love to his white mistress! Nothing could be more noble than the manner of his death; and nothing could have been more grand than the events which his energies directed during the latter period of his life. We have said that we must enjoy all this with the confidence which sunny youth gives to stirring legends of romance, and forget, in our admiration of the grandeur of the acts and of the sentiments, the improbability of the one and the exaggerations of the other. Here, every thing is in the extreme. We must not weigh the splendid attributes, the musical talents, the poetry, the Homeric language of Bug-Jugal, the revolted Kakongo negro, in the nice scales of possibility. *N'importe*, we will say with Sterne, on the subject of criticism, as it regards this work, "blessed is the man who is pleased he knows not why, and cares not wherefore." To conclude, we say that this is a delightful tale, and it could not be read, even by us in our mature age, without some awkward swellings and queer sensations in the thorax.

Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Village Architecture. Part XII.
By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. H.S., &c. Longman, Rees, and Co.,
London; Treutel and Wurtz, London and Paris; Black, Edinburgh,
&c. &c.

We take shame to ourselves for omitting to notice continuously this very excellent periodical; but we have the consolation, in our neglect, of knowing that the reputation of the work is so fully established, not only among men of science and of practice, but also among the lovers of the fine arts, and the intellectual of the public, that if any publication can afford to dispense with the notice of the public press, it is this. A bad reason, certainly, as regards our omission, which, however, we now proceed to repair, by asserting, as our opinion, that this Part for June excels its predecessors, both in the number and beauty of its designs, and the sound, critical, and acute analytical remarks, by which those designs are so ably and so fully developed. We had, at first, some idea of particularizing those elevations and drawings that most pleased us: we got among the conservatories, and we found that we admired them all, among the fountains, and each one seemed more beautiful than the other; when we came to the lodges and gates, we were in the same pleased suspension of preference; and when at length we came among the luxurious and elegant articles that court repose, chairs that look like thrones of comfort, and beds like curtained temples, we thought ourselves blest in not having a superfluity of fortune, and were thus saved from the bewilderment of choice, that refined taste displayed so profusely before us. We must conclude our remarks by giving it as our belief, that every tradesman, who is henceforth guilty of bad taste, deserves richly to lose his custom, seeing that he has in his power the procuring so cheap, so instructive, and so elegant a work, that may furnish him with hints upon almost every subject, and show him distinctly the deformity of awkwardness and vulgarity, by making him acquainted with models of elegance and grandeur made subservient to utility.

Andrew the Savoyard. From C. PAUL DE KOCK. 2 vols. Marston and Co., New Broad Street Court, New Broad Street.

The more we see of Kock's inventions, the more we like them. Upon the framework of his story, which is by no means impossible, he has in this work woven much humour, touches of sterling nature, and specimens of searching wit. We, the English, are a very moral people, we are proud of the character, and that very pride makes us do many very immoral acts to preserve the said character. Our neighbours sin more gracefully—perhaps they sin more; but, however, they have for moral sin, less of termagant reprobation than we, we must therefore in reading this work give the characters that figure so pleasantly in it, that toleration that the French give to each other. Not that we would have it supposed that there is one word throughout these volumes that would shock the ear of the most fantastic delicacy,—we only entreat indulgence for some of the most amiable characters for being guilty of those tender *liaisons*, not, in English eyes, quite so amiable. We say this in our defence, lest it be urged against us that we praised a work in which some particular vices were so overlaid with the gilding of the more ostentatious virtues as, in some measure, to recommend the vices themselves. The novel is a faithful picture of manners for observation, not an essay to be studied for moral instruction; it is essentially light, amusing, and emphatically French. We prognosticate that this book will be read with avidity by all classes, and not the least by those whose overstrained and affected nicety will make them openly condemn it the most.

Popular History of Priestcraft in all Ages and Nations. By WILLIAM HOWIT. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

The author of the work says in his preface, "that he thanks God he never yet paused to ask what is politic, but what is right." We assert, that what is right is almost always that which is politic; therefore, without entering into the intrinsic merits of the work itself, we say that its appearance just now is neither politic nor right. Every long standing institution begets abuses as naturally as iron acquires rust, or the neglected tower the incrustation of moss or ivy. Let us remove from our establishments, be they temporal or spiritual, those excrescences which they have acquired, that are neither graceful nor useful; but let us preserve the establishments themselves. This being our opinion, it becomes our duty to say, that we do not wish this book to be generally read. There is already too much excitement abroad, and too many objects on which to vent it. It has now become imperatively the duty of the sensible, the prudent, and the calm, to soothe to the utmost of their power, the angry feelings that now pervade all classes, and to endeavour to make the call for reforms that shakes the nation from its propriety, not the voice of reckless innovation, but the echo of cool and dispassionate reason.

The Adventures of Gil Blas de Santillane, from the French of Le Sage. By SMOLLET. Illustrated by G. CRUIKSHANK. 2 vols. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

This is the second volume that is now under our notice, and contains as a frontispiece, a characteristic portrait of the renowned Gil Blas himself. By the splendour of his dress, the self-sufficiency of his look and attitude, we suppose him to be represented as in the palmy days of his private secretaryship to Spain's prime minister. We have also, from Cruikshank, the Archbishop of Toledo giving our too candid hero expulsion for his honest criticism—his reception among the players—his introduction to the Count Galiano; we then see him in the act of reading to the king. The visit—so fatal to Gil Blas, of the prince to Catalina, concludes the spirited and humorous labours of the artist. We think that never was a work more characteristically or more appropriately embellished. Highly finished engravings, however excellent they might have been, would not have been so germane to the matter. We dismiss the work with our approbation, to the more profitable approbation of the public, and hope soon again to see the publisher and the portrayer in such a mutually beneficial union.

Sonnets. By EDWARD MOXON.

This gay little book may be compared to a sweet almond wrapped up in a rose-leaf. Smoothness of versification, and elegance of thought, are the characteristics of these sonnets. The author's muse does not seem inclined to attempt a high flight, but rejoices to sport and skim with a swallow-like wing over earth's most beautiful surface, and yet, when she has attempted a loftier theme, and darted among the spheres, as in Sonnet XXIII., we find that she has neither a flinching eye nor a feeble pinion. We do not like the last piece, entitled, "To the Muse," by any means so well as the sonnets. It sadly wants originality, and the metre is by no means musical. How much more should we have been delighted had the space it occupies been filled with sonnets even half as good as those which compose the greater part of the book. If this little gilded volume is sent out as a dove from the ark of the poet's doubts and fears, to see whether the angry waters of criticism be enough subsided, that he may venture forth with some larger and more important work, we think his little messenger will return with an olive branch, and bring him a pleased assurance that he may safely dare the regions of the sometimes pitiless reading world. We shall not notice the sneers about rhyming book-sellers—talent is of no particular trade.

Readings for Sunday Evenings. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; Simpkin and Marshall, London.

The plan of no work could be better imagined, or more fitly executed, than the above readings. They are at once rational, pious, and elegant, and are compiled from the best and most classical authors of our spiritual literature. We need only mention the names of Archbishops Secker and Tillotson, Bishop Atterbury, Drs. Barrow and Blair, among other equally eminent writers, to convince the reader of the value and utility of a book made up of selections from such authors. Though the term "serious family" has become a sort of reproach with the world, yet every family ought to be "serious" once a week; and, that they may be so to a good and immortal end, this publication affords very commensurate means. We do not doubt of its success, as we do not doubt of its deserts.

Northanger Abbey, and Persuasion. By JANE AUSTEN. Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

The volume which we are now about briefly to notice, forms No. 28 of the Standard Novels. The fame of Miss Austen as a chaste, pious, and natural writer, is fast attaining the wide circulation that it deserved so well, and has won so lately. We have before descanted upon the merits of this lady, and as repetitions, even of just eulogies, cannot be very entertaining, we shall confine ourselves to saying, that these two tales are nothing deficient in all the excellencies with which the writings of this authoress abound; indeed, we are almost of the opinion that *Persuasion* is, for its pathos, piety, and high moral lessons, perhaps the very best she ever gave to the public.

The Archer's Guide, containing full Instructions for the use of the Bow. By an OLD TOXOPHILITE. T. Hurst, St. Paul's Churchyard.

This little treatise contains a display of learning on the subject, that, properly manufactured into verbiage, might have swelled out into a good sized volume. We have an abstract of the history of the bow, from the earliest time, in the hands of all sorts of people. There is, however, one unpardonable omission—an omission of the most ancient, and who will prove to be the most eternal archer—we allude to the boy bowyer—he with the butterfly wings, and sometimes bandaged eyes—how he could have been omitted in this enumeration of worthies at the bow, by an old Toxophilite, we can only understand, by remembering that he *is* old. The work is a good work, and we have no doubt will, as an amusement, again bring the bow into its deserved repute.

A New Treatise on Chess. By GEORGE WALKER. Second Edition, enlarged and improved. Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, London.

This noble game, the sharpener of the wits, the grindstone for the edge of the human understanding, cannot, we think, be too generally cherished. Mr. Walker has done his part well; his remarks on the game, and some of the positions which he has laid down are truly interesting, and the results of the moves in judicious hands are surprising. This game would be played much more among the English were it not for their pride, for in a defeat in chess, there is no loop-hole by which discomfited self-love can contrive to creep out with its shield unreversed. As in this game intellect is all and all, and fortune nothing, there are few who are candid enough to confess an inferiority, where inferiority is thought to be degrading. However, as we grow more sensible, we shall become less proud, and by the aid of reason and Mr. Walker's treatise, we may find our countrymen become, in time, good chess-players.

Taxation, Revenue, Expenditure, Power, Statistics, and Debt of the British Empire. With a Practical Plan of Liquidating the National Debt. PABLO PEBRER. Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster Row.

With a dedication to the Queen of Spain, which is conspicuous for its loyalty, and a preface, which is remarkable for the elegance of its language and the perspicuity of its views, we are introduced into the midst of the momentous subjects on which this able publication treats. The work is compiled with an industry that nothing seems to have overcome, a research which nothing seems to have escaped; and there is diffused over the whole, a knowledge and a luminous disquisition which will admit of nothing being hid, excepting the grand secret of paying the national debt, which we think is as far off as ever being discovered, notwithstanding the author's *practical plan*, which is most excellent, excepting the small objection—that it is impracticable. We do not say this as a sneer; for if that “consummation so devoutly to be wished” were ever effected, it must be by some plan similar to Mr. Pebrer's. The grand obstacle will be found in the great lack, in the first place, of moral courage on the part of government to bring such a plan forward, in the second, of moral virtue in the governed in rendering such a plan efficient. The author proposes to deduct nearly the tenth part of all the property in England, to be paid in eight instalments, which he calculates will reduce five hundred millions of the debt. Our possessions in the East and West Indies, and North America, also to pay their quota. The concealments, the evasions, the rogueries, that such a plan would beget, and not the arrangements of the plan itself, would render it abortive. The country has not patriotism enough to go about it virtuously and manfully. Though we think that we have not yet arrived to that high degree of social excellence to make this plan available, yet the book that advocates it, and the author who is so earnest and so lucid in all his statements, ought not to be neglected. We even say that a perusal of his work is necessary to all men that would be thought to be conversant with the statistics of the country, its revenues and its expenditure, its resources and its weaknesses. Every thing is methodized with the hand of a master, and, excepting the one thing impossible, he has fully succeeded in every division of the subjects on which he has touched. It is to men like Mr. Pebrer, and to works like this that he has written, that we shall in time come to understand how to conduct the great financial and national resources of a commercial country, and learn how to acquire stupendous wealth, without at the same time raising the structure upon the weak and hollow foundations of an immense and all-absorbing debt.

The Plays and Poems of Shakspeare, with a Life, Glossarial Notes, and One Hundred and Seventy Illustrations from the Plates in Boydell's Edition. Edited by A. J. VALPY. Vol. VIII. A. J. Valpy, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

This volume contains the three parts of King Henry VI., with fifteen illustrations, all of which will not only tend to preserve, but to extend the deserved reputation of this edition. The historical notices preceding each play are succinct, and yet quite sufficient to the purpose; and we cannot conclude without observing, that we think that the most fastidious cannot say there is anything wanting to make this cheap and elegant reprint of the first of England's classics almost perfect. Though our notice is short, our approbation is sincere; and to the period when we shall find a falling off in the manner or the prosecution of this work, we shall defer to be diffusive in our remarks.

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Constable's Miscellany. No. 39. A History of Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea. 2 vols. By CYRUS REDDING, Esq. Whittaker and Treacher, Ave Maria Lane.

We have no doubt but that this very entertaining work will be as acceptable to the youth of our maritime empire, as it is amusing and instructive to all classes. We do not think a more interesting work could have been devised; we are sure that for such a work it could not have been better executed. The plain, concise, yet luminous, style of narrative that Mr. Redding has so judiciously adopted, is the very best that could have been selected for conveying truths and facts, that are themselves so interesting, so touching, and so grand, that to have flung over them the meretricious graces of rhetoric, would have been in a taste as bad, as to have adorned a chaste and stupendous column with the fripperies of coloured streamers. But we cannot do better than use Mr. Redding's own forcible language on this subject. "It has been thought best to avoid as much as possible awakening sympathy in the reader's mind by any display of language, for the simplest narrative of such calamities will kindle a consentaneous feeling in every bosom. The most unimaginative will be alive to the misfortunes of the mariner, and to the manly virtues of which they call forth the display. Again and again noble pictures of mental elevation, self-denial, and heroic devotion occur, which cast a redeeming light on the darker shades of human character." Seamen, from the highest to the lowest grade, must be grateful for having found a chronicler so able to appreciate their virtues, and so powerful to do justice to the stubborn magnanimity that is so striking an ingredient in their character. We anticipate a great sale for this number, as it is of that Robinson Crusoe kind, with the addition of truth to make it the more exciting, that is particularly fascinating to the young. However, we cannot conclude, without pointing out an error, a typographical one of course, that should be altered in the next impression. It occurs in the second volume, page 11, in which it is stated that the ship takes fire 50° 30' south of the line, and the next day we find the crew, who had taken to the boats, complaining of the excessive heat from the sun being *perpendicular* above their heads, which phenomenon can only happen between the tropics. We take our leave of this work, by expressing our pleasure at having so great an addition made to the useful, (in the right sense of the word,) and entertaining literature of the country.

Remarks on the United States of America, with regard to the actual State of Europe. HENRY DUHRING. Simpkin and Marshall, London; Swelpke, Amsterdam; W. Jackson, New York.

The title of this work is not very clear, and the work itself is of a very desultory nature. It seems to be made up of separate essays, no way dependent on each other, excepting that they refer either to American feelings, American prosperity, or American glory. The first chapter, "Will the North American Union last?" is sensible and logical; of course the writer has made his reasonings an affirmative to the question. In the second chapter, the author has well defended the religious character of the Americans; in the third he is rhapsodical, and not inelegantly so, on the name of Washington; in the fourth he lashes Capt. Basil Hall; and, after a few more essays, equally unconnected with each other, he concludes by being didactic "on the Golden Age." There is some good writing in the volume; but it is overlaid with quotations; and those from the German might well be spared, as they give an air of pedantry to the writing, and the German is not so generally understood in England as the ancient classical, the French, and the Italian languages. We do not anticipate for this work a very extended circulation, though many parts of it may very fairly lay claim to the praise of good composition.

The Provost of Paris; a Tale of the Court of Charles VI. Smith and Elder, Cornhill.

Of all the novels and romances with which we are so liberally furnished, none are more advantageous or more beneficial in their effects, than those which are based upon historical events.

The curiosity of some who have neglected history in their younger days, is often excited by works founded upon historical facts; and even those who have studied it, will often refer back to its pages to refresh their memory upon the topics which are, to a certain degree, for effect, perverted in the works to which we are now referring.

The author of the present volumes has chosen one of the most interesting events which took place in the fourteenth century during the reign of Charles VI. Religion has been but too often made the cloak for the blackest of crimes, and the strong feelings, which afterwards ended in the persecution of the Huguenot party in France, in the horrible assassination and murders of St. Bartholomew's day, at this time had already manifested itself in the detestable cruelties exercised against Hugh Aubriot, Provost of Paris, for swerving from that creed, which was upheld by superstition, and held sacred by fanatics.

The work before us possesses considerable merit; the fictitious characters, introduced to enable the writer to present his historical facts in the form of a novel, are in good relief and well sustained, and the style, although not exactly such as might be expected from a practised writer, is still far above mediocrity. One of the author's happiest performances is in the trial scene of the prisoners for the attempted murder of Clisson, the Constable of France; this is masterly drawn, and would be of itself sufficient to warrant the decided encomiums we are disposed to bestow on the work.

In the delineation of the female character, we do not consider the author so happy as in portraying the deeper emotions of the human heart. Thus, the character of Adelaide is by no means a finished sketch; and we find here, as in the works of thousands of authors, more particularly nautical writers, that the pencil which dashes off a spirited and desperate picture, fails to produce the softer touches in the miniature of the female heart.

The novel before us has some faults, but those are generally lost in the blaze of its stronger points; unlike the generality of these productions, it has truth for its base, and its superstructure is light, elegant, and attractive. *The Provost of Paris* is from the pen of Mr. William Browning, author of the "*History of the Huguenots*," and we trust the reception of his work will be such, as to induce him to continue his labours in the same walk of literature. We have no hesitation in saying that it will be much in demand, and that its readers will be amused, as well as edified, by its perusal.

The School and Family Manual, adapted for the Use of Preparatory Schools, and for Domestic Education. Vol. II. Conversations on Authorities. Longman, Rees, Orme, and Co., Paternoster Row.

We think, that with the best intentions, and considerable display of talent, this book is labour lost on a work so very elementary as arithmetic. The gradual unfolding of the mind will do for the pupils, in Nature's good time, what this work aims at precociously; giving the rationale of Multiplication, Division, Rule of Three, &c. Every adult must be able to answer the question to himself, whether, as he has advanced in studies as in years, what seemed difficult did not become easy, what mysterious, plain. Teach a boy the rules, make him apply them, and leave it to his own good sense to discover upon what they are grounded. There

may be too much instruction, as well as too much food. These remarks only apply to the plans of this work as to elementary instructions. For the higher branches of science nothing could be better conceived. To these, Reason must be the handmaid of Memory. When we come to geometry, we find the full efficacy of the arrangements of this work. We think it would have been better to have made these Conversations begin with the latter science. On all that is said upon it we concur, and are sure that it will greatly help the progress of the young student.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- The Infirmities of Genius, by R. R. Madden, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.
 Clinical Lectures on the Contagious Typhus, in Glasgow and its Vicinity, by R. Miller, M.D. 8vo. 5s.
 The Danger of the Proposed Resolutions relative to the Bank Charter, by A. Muddell, Esq., 8vo. 6d.
 A Letter to an M.P., containing a Statement of the Method pursued by the Petworth Committee in sending Emigrants to Canada, 8vo. 6d.
 Robert Carswell's Pathological Anatomy, Fas. II. "Carcinoma," folio, 15s.
 Doyle's Hints on Health, Temperance, and Morals, 12mo. 1s.
 Magrath's Letters from Canada, edited by Rev. T. Radcliff, 12mo. 6s.
 Tracts, by the Author of "The Week," 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Philosophy in Sport, new edition, 1 vol. 12mo. 8s.
 Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, Vol. I. 8vo. 12s.
 East Indian Register, 2d edition, for 1833, 10s.
 Delaware, or the Ruined Family, post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.
 The Moral Class-Book, by William Sullivan, 12mo. 4s. 6d.
 Treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, 8vo. 8s.
 The Original Legend of Der Freischütz, translated from the German, 18mo. 1s. 6d.
 Brand's Tables of Chemical Notation, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
 Macdouall's Narrative of a Voyage to Patagonia, foolscap 8vo. 8s.
 Esquirol on Mental Illusions, translated by W. Liddell, 8vo. 4s.
 Wild Sports of the West, new edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.
 Ritson's Robin Hood, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 2d edition, 21s.
 Bridgewater Treatises; Sir Charles Bell on the Hand, 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Ritson's Letters, with Life, by Sir Harris Nicolas, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.
 Memoirs of the Court and Character of Charles the First, by Lucy Aikin, 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.
 A New Edition of the Introduction to Botany and Grammar of Botany of Sir J. E. Smith, by Dr. Hooker, 1 vol. 8vo. 16s.
 Fletcher on the Influence of the Mind on the Body, 8vo. 12s.
 A Supplement to Loudon's Manual of Cottage Gardening, by J. Robertson, 8vo. 7s.
 A Treatise on the Construction, Preservation, &c. of the Violin, by J. A. Otto; translated from the German by Thomas Fardely, 8vo. 3s.
 Observations on the Proposed Legislative Changes in Factory Labour, 8vo. 1s. 6d.
 A Collection of Literary Portraits from Fraser's Magazine, 1 vol. 4to. 2l. 2s.
 Ditto, India paper, 3l. 3s.
 Constable's Miscellany, Vols. LXXVIII. and LXXIX.; Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea, 2 vols. 18mo. 7s.
 Dr. Gregory's Memoir of Robert Hall, with Foster's Observations, 12mo. 6s.
 The Tropical Agriculturalist, by G. R. Porter, 1 vol. 8vo. 21s.
 Gaskell's Manufacturing Population of England, with an Examination of Infant Labour, 8vo. 9s.
 Romances of the Chivalric Ages, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.
 The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, new edition, 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.
 The Repealers, by the Countess of Blessington, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.
 Hillock's Key to the Psalms, 12mo. 5s.
 Noble's Gazeteer of Lincolnshire, 8vo. 4s.
 Thom on the Assurance of Faith, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.
 The Shelley Papers; Memoir of P. B. Shelley, by Captain Medwin, with Original Poems, &c., 16mo. 3s. 6d.
 Chusman's Arithmetical Repository, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

- Rev. F. H. Hutton's Discourses on Christ's Temptation, 8vo. 7s.
 Memorials of Felix Neff, by T. S. Ellerby, 18mo. 4s.
 Kidd's Picturesque Guide to Tunbridge Wells, 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, to Sir Horace Man, edited by Lord Dovor, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 12s.
 The Remains of the Rev. W. Howels, by W. P. Moore, 12mo. 5s.
 Rhymes and Rhapsodies, by Robert Folkestone Williams, 1 vol. 6s.
 Barbadoes and other Poems, by M. J. Chapman, Esq. 1 vol. 6s.
 The Young Enthusiast in Humble Life, a Simple Story, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Dramatic Scenes from Real Life, by Lady Morgan.

Letters on the Divine Origin and Authority of the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. James Carlile, Junior Minister of the Scots' Church in Mary's Abbey, (Capel Street,) Dublin.

Cornelius Agrippa; a Romance of the Sixteenth Century, by R. Shelton Mackenzie. Titian, Chevalier Bayard, Louis XII., the Emperor Maximilian II., &c. are among the personages who figure in the story. The time is that of the League of Cambray, which threatened the destruction of Venice.

An Abridgment of the Rev. Gilbert White's Natural History of Selborne, with the omission or alteration of such passages as are unadapted for the perusal of children and young persons. The contents of this edition, which is embellished with numerous engravings, have been arranged by a lady for the use of her own children.

No. I. of the Encyclopædia of Romance; consisting of Original Novels, Romances, and Tales, conducted by the Rev. Henry Martineau.

In demy 8vo., printed entirely with type cast expressly for the Work, the First Number of a New English Version of the great work of Cuvier, "Le Regne Animal," or the Animal Kingdom.

The Third and concluding Number of a Collection of Doorways from Ancient Buildings in Greece and Italy, expressly drawn and measured for this work by Thomas L. Donaldson. There are in all Twenty-six plates, accompanied by letter-press, which contains the Latin text and a new translation of a Chapter of Vitruvius upon the subject, the original of which is derived from a valuable MS. in the library of the British Museum. 4to.

The Lectures lately delivered by Dr. Wardlaw, of Glasgow, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield Street, Finsbury.

Old Bailey Experience: Remarks on our Criminal Jurisprudence, and the Practice of our Penal Courts at the Old Bailey, illustrated with numerous cases; also an Essay on Prison Discipline, in which the views of Archbishop Whateley are considered and refuted; with many hints for the better management of Prisons, and amendments of the Laws for the more effectual suppression of Crime. By the Author of a series of papers on the same subject, published in "Fraser's Magazine" under the title of the "Schoolmaster's Experience in Newgate."

Demetrius: a tale of Modern Greece, in Three Cantos, with other Poems. By Agnes Strickland.

A Volume, by Mr. Brockedon, containing his personal Narrative of the Journeys he made to illustrate the Passes of the Alps.

Observations on the proposed Legislative Changes in Factory Labour.

The Judgment of the Flood; a Poem, by John A. Heraud, author of "The Descent into Hell."

The Sketch of a Complete System of Colonial Law, by Francis Neale, Esq. M.A. Barrister-at-law.

The Condition of the West India Slave contrasted with that of the Infant Slave in our English Factories, with illustrative engravings by Robert Cruikshank.

Travels in the United States of America and Canada: a few Notices of the Geology and Mineralogy of those countries. By J. Finch, Esq. C. M. Nat. Hist. Soc. Montreal, &c.

The Life of Samuel Drew, A.M. author of "Treatises on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," &c.: with Selections from his Correspondence and Unpublished Papers, is announced by a Member of his Family.

Conrad Blessington, a Tale, by a Lady.

On Man; his Motives, their Rise, Operation, Opposition, and Results. By William Bagshaw, Clerk, M.A.

Mr. Andrew Picken, author of the "Dominie's Legacy," is preparing for publication, *Traditionary Stories of Old Families, and Legendary Illustrations of Family History, with Notes historical and biographical.*

NEW MUSIC.

The Moon! The Moon! A Song. The Poetry by E. SMITH, Esq. The Music by JOHN BARNETT.

The melody of this song is very pleasing. Mr. Barnett has endeavoured to combine an expression of softness, blended with animation, and he has succeeded in his task. The accompaniment is good, but this is generally the case with the productions of the author; he always pays particular care to the *instrumentation* of his compositions, however trifling and light. Mr. Barnett's songs enjoy great popularity, but we confess we should feel more pleasure if we found the abilities of this talented composer devoted to the higher purposes of his profession, for the words of "The Moon! the Moon!" belong to that *tol-lol* sort of harmless mediocrity which call neither for particular censure or praise.

FINE ARTS.

Portraits of the Principal Female Characters in the Waverley Novels, with Illustrative Letter Press. Part VII. Chapman and Hall, Strand; Moon and Boys, Regent Street.

This number contains, 1st, "The Fair Maid of Perth," which is chaste in the design, correct in attitude, and elegantly simple in costume. It is well engraved—the features are not sufficiently national, but that does not deteriorate from its excellence as a picture. 2nd. "Edith Plantagenet," the face of which engraving is on too small a scale, with a mouth of a rather sinister expression—the plate is otherwise good. 3rd. "Finella," by Howard, is expressive of the mixed shades of that singular character, but the figure is not slight enough, and the costume is not enough elaborate for that very eccentric and somewhat gaud-loving personage. The plate of "Dryburgh Abbey" is one of those transparent engravings that makes us almost wish for no other style of pictorial representation. Mere black and white in the hands of an artist like Le Reux, certainly produce an effect that is nearly magical. Altogether this is a good part, but we have seen, and we shall see, better.

Landscape Illustrations of the Prose and Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. Part XX. Moon, Boys, and Graves, Pall Mall.

The portraits in this are the same as in the foregoing notice. The landscapes are "Nidpath Castle," by Westall, "Dumfries," by Chisholm, and the "Solway Sands," by Copley Fielding—all well engraved—the "Solway Sands" particularly. We hardly miss the absence of colour, so well is light and shadow contrasted, and sometimes lost one in the other. We had no idea that Dumfries was so pretty a town. It has quite an Athenian look. After all the improvements and innovations in the art, this work fully evinces that the line and plate engraving is immeasurably beyond all other styles that have been yet invented to perpetuate the transcripts of the painter.

The Byron Gallery; a Series of Historical Embellishments, to Illustrate the Poetical Works of Lord Byron, and adapted by their size and excellence to Embellish every Edition published in England of Lord Byron's Life and Works, and also the various Sizes and Additions published in France, Germany, and America. Part VI. Smith, Elder, and Co. Cornhill.

We give the title page at length, because we think that hitherto the promise that it contains has been admirably performed. Who that looks at the "Maid of Athens," designed by Chalon, and engraved by Ryall, can help at least thinking

poetry, if he cannot express it? It is a sweet little piece of art. Indeed, all the plates have our warmest praise, excepting, and we are perhaps captious, that of the Island. The dark lady is, or ought to be, by her position, more in shadow than the figure of her sailor-lover, yet is the effect of the whole to make her appear fairer skinned than her European companion; and the expression of her countenance is any thing than that of triumphant tenderness, and her mouth is insignificantly small. It is well for our characters as impartial critics, that we can find out now and then an occasion to deviate from that strain of eulogy that the excellence of this undertaking compels from us. The engraving from Sardanapalus, perhaps, wants force—but how excellent it is in every other respect!

Mr. Burford's Panorama of the Falls of the Niagara. Leicester Square.

In all points of view this is a splendid production. Nature has put on her most gorgeous and dignified appearance, and art has boldly and successfully followed in her train. The magnificence and stupendous sublimity of the scene does not strike the spectator so forcibly at the first entrance into the room of the exhibition, but in a few minutes, when the eye becomes accustomed to the proportions of the picture, he becomes fully sensible that he stands before the representation of one of the most pleasing and, at the same time, most awful features of the terrestrial creation. We may almost fancy that we hear the roar of the cataract and the dash of the boiling waters. The variegated and glowing tint of the autumnal foliage, on what must be considered the foreground of the circular picture, affords an excellent relief to the cold hue of the waters, and by their brilliancy throw them to their proper distance from the spectator. We can find only one thing wanting to make the illusion perfect, and that is, a greater arena upon which to make this magnificent display, and to do justice to one of the best commentaries upon the "sublime and beautiful" since Burke's celebrated work made its appearance. We do not know whether we should not give the preference to the picture, for the universality of the pleasure that it is capable of affording—but a few can estimate the reasoning and elegance of Burke—but all people can see.

My Sketch Book. By GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. Published for the Artist, by Charles Tilt, 86, Fleet-street.

The genius of George seems to have owed its parentage to an union of the wildest frolic with the most staid judgment, and we do not know which of the faculties of the two parents predominate in their ludicrous offspring. We only know that if there was a little more fantastic whimsicality, George would degenerate into a mere caricaturist; if there was exhibited more of that excellent counting-house quality, judgment, he would then be nothing more than a very correct imitator of things as they are. He has the true Lacedemonian eloquence in his pencil—no vain expense of labour; three strokes, and you have a character; dot and go one, and there's a passion staring you in the face. His very slur is in its design as significant as the Spartan "If." We cannot particularize, for we have not space to write a treatise upon the comic, as displayed to the eye. We are glad to see this Sketch Book is to be continued occasionally, for we are sure that its merit ought to occasion its continuance. Let any body that is melancholy get this *jeu de pinceau*, and forget his spleen; let every one that is cheerful procure it, in order that his cheerfulness may increase to mirth. In looking through these designs, a person who thinks, may find as much to moralize upon as to laugh at. Translating the various sketches incidental to Napoleon into appropriate language would make as pretty a moral poem upon the vanity of human ambition, as any person would wish to doze over on a summer's day. George Cruikshank is a great writer.

A Comparative Picture of the principal Waterfalls in the World; and a Comparative Picture of the principal Mountains and Rivers in the World.

As an aid to the memory, nothing could have been better conceived than these pictorial displays, and, as pieces of art, they are no contemptible performances. We think that wherever maps are hung, they ought not to be omitted; and we are convinced that they would form a very good subject to be included in every class of youth studying geography. We wish, and predict, them an extensive sale.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude $51^{\circ} 37' 32''$ N. Longitude $3^{\circ} 51''$ West of Greenwich.

The warmth of the day is observed by means of a Thermometer exposed to the North in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by an horizontal self-registering Thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the Barometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

1833.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches	Prevailing Weather.
May					
23	45-76	30,31-30,28	N. b. E.		Clear.
24	49-79	30,22-30,15	S.E. & S.W.		Clear.
25	47-74	30,09-30,01	N.E.		Clear.
26	41-65	30,03-30,11	N.E.		Clear, except the morning.
27	40-67	30,23-30,18	N.E.		Clear.
28	40-71	30,15-30,11	S.W. & N.W.		Clear.
29	39-67	Stat. 30,11	N.W. & N.E.		Clear, except the evening.
30	40-69	30,18-30,24	N.E.		Clear.
31	37-70	Stat. 30,28	N.W. & S.W.		Clear.
June					
1	40-77	30,18-30,05	S.W.		Generally clear, many dark clouds at times.
2	46-75	29,96-29,57	S.W. & S.		Cloudy, rain in the evening.
3	46-67	29,51-29,53	S.W. & S.E.	.475	Generally clear.
4	40-63	29,56-29,59	S.E.		Generally clear.
5	39-70	29,64-29,70	S.W.		Generally clear.
6	41-71	29,76-29,86	S.E.		Generally clear.
7	39-70	29,92-29,99	S. b. E. & S.		Generally clear.
8	41-73	30,04-30,13	S.W.		Generally clear.
9	40-75	30,19-30,24	S. & S. b. W.		Generally clear.
10	40-78	30,24-30,19	S.W.		Generally clear.
11	41-64	29,64-29,72	S.W.		General cloud.*
12	41-64	29,74-29,69	S.W.		General cloud.
13	40-57	29,61-29,53	S.W.		General cloud, rain frequent during the day.
14	39-61	Stat. 29,50	S. b. E. & S.	.275	Alternately clear and cloudy.
15	39-67	29,52-29,58	N.W.		Generally clear.
16	36-70	29,64-29,68	S.W.	.1	Morn. cloudy, with rain, otherwise generally clear.
17	37-67	29,76-29,83	S.W.	.125	Alternately clear and showery.
18	46-70	30,01-30,04	S.W.	.05	Generally clear.
19	46-68	29,95-29,90	S.W. & W.		Generally cloudy, frequent showers during the day.
20	45-68	Stat. 29,86	W. & S.W.	.05	Morn. cloudy, with rain, afternoon generally clear.
21	39-71	29,87-29,92	S.W.		Generally cloudy, a few drops of rain in the even.

* We were this day visited by a more violent storm of wind, than has perhaps ever before occurred, certainly never remembered in the month of June. At sun rise, the atmosphere was calm and cloudless, and so continued till near seven, when the clouds rose, and the wind blew in violent gusts, carrying away leaves and fruit of all trees exposed to its force. The storm, however, was not at its height till noon, from which time till near five, it blew with such terrific violence, that many lofty elms and oaks were torn up by the roots and thrown upon the ground. In several gardens the trees have lost more than half their fruit. The appearance of the leaves is that of having been parched by heat, arising, however, merely from the violent concussion. Haymaking, which had been in most cases deferred till the 10th in hopes of rain, was a complete scene of confusion; any attempt to keep it together in the open field was fruitless, and in some cases the meadow parted with its grass to cover a field of potatoes; while in other cases, where adjoining fields have been the property of more than one, it has led to strange controversies as to how much the neighbour's field may have been benefited by the gust of wind.

On the evening of the 1st of July, (this day,) the moon will be visibly eclipsed—

	h.	m.	s.
Beginning, (clock time,)	11	4	41
Opposition	0	36	30
Middle	0	42	45
End	2	20	46

Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 18'$ from the northern side of the earth's shadow, or on the southern limb of the moon.

On the morning of the 16th inst. the sun will be visibly eclipsed—

	h.	m.	s.
Beginning	5	3	43
Greatest obscuration	5	54	48
Middle	5	56	14
End	6	48	59

Digits eclipsed, $8^{\circ} 50'$ on the sun's northern limb.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

NEW PATENTS.

J. Noble, of Little Horton, in the parish of Bradford, in the West Riding of York, Worsted Spinner, for a machine for combing wool and other fibrous materials. April 25th, 6 months.

A. Douglass, of Manchester, Lancaster, Manufacturer, for certain improvements on power looms and the shuttles used therein. April 30th, 6 months.

C. Collinge, of No. 22, Bridge Road, Lambeth, Surrey, Engineer, for an improvement or improvements in the making or manufacture of axle-trees. May 2nd, 6 months.

C. Robinson, of Athlone, Roscommon, Ireland, for certain new or improved machinery for transferring caloric from æriaform or fluid bodies to other bodies of the like description, and applicable to other useful purposes. May 2nd, 6 months.

J. Holmes, of Birmingham, Warwick, Engineer, for an improvement in metallic shanks for buttons. May 4th, 2 months.

H. Jones and T. Jones, both of Marple, Chester, Weavers, for a certain method of expanding or stretching cloth and keeping it even during the process of weaving, and of preserving the selvages thereof. May 4th, 2 months.

W. Norvell, of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Engineer, for an improvement of the machinery now in use for making strands from the yarns, and laying ropes by such machinery at one and the same time. May 7th, 2 months.

J. Fraser, of Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, in the City of London, Engineer, for certain improvements in steam boilers, and in the arrangement of the machinery attached thereto as applicable to land carriages. May 7th, 2 months.

T. Spinney, of Cheltenham, Gloucester, Gas Engineer, for "a new combination of materials for the manufacture of crucibles, melting pots, and fire bricks." May 11th, 6 months.

L. P. Lefort, late of Grand Couronne, near Rouen, France, but now residing in Cornhill, in the City of London, Merchant, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for making or manufacturing lace, commonly called bobbin net. Communicated by a foreigner. May 17th, 6 months.

W. Graham, jun., of the City of Glasgow, Cotton Spinner and Power Loom Manufacturer, for a self-acting temple to be used in the operations of weaving by power or hand-loom. Communicated by a foreigner. May 22nd, 6 months.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET REPORT.

The effects of the removal of the Dutch embargo still continue to be favourably experienced in every branch of trade, and the operatives throughout the manufacturing districts are well employed. There is a singularity in the present manufacturing activity which has of late been a good deal commented upon, and which we notice in order to explain it in the best manner we are able. At the commencement of the mercantile animation that followed the removal of the embargo, dye woods, indigo, and all other commodities connected with the manufactories in the preparation of their respective fabrics advanced, in common with the raw materials; but since that period, the inquiries for those articles have declined, whilst the three leading raw materials have been in active demand. We believe that every month some new process is found out, that in some degree tends to the diminution of consumption of those articles that have hitherto been deemed essential in bringing to perfection goods of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, and in addition to this circumstance, very large quantities of indigo and dye woods were purchased by manufacturers in anticipation of the removal of the embargo, and those parcels are now working up without producing any demand in the general market.

There is no branch of manufacturing industry that has been more benefited by the late abandonment of the commercial restrictions with Holland than the iron trade. The communications from Cardiff and other places connected with this manufacture are satisfactory upon this subject, and notice two advances in the rate of wages, in consequence; one of 10 and the other of 5 per cent. We apprehend that the shipping interest has not received its full share of benefit, from this plain fact, that the embargo brought such an immense number of foreign vessels here, that now British bottoms are allowed to enter the ports of Holland, the former work so much cheaper, that the latter are to a great extent kept idle, and the general aspect of that important branch of British greatness is far from satisfactory. Continental orders for

produce and merchandize of all descriptions have been very large since our last, as well as for manufactured goods, which have all been promptly executed, with the exception of articles of West India growth; holders of which have evinced no disposition to sell in the present state of colonial affairs, even at a considerable advance in price, and the business has been confined to transactions of necessity on the part of holders and purchasers.

THE MONEY MARKET.—English securities within the last month have been considerably agitated owing to Parliamentary proceedings, and the various inferences drawn from them by the daily press. The division in the House of Lords upon the Portuguese relations first produced an impression that a collision between the two Houses would occur, and Consols, which were rapidly rising, were suddenly checked. In a day or two afterwards they rallied, but other reports of a similar tendency again had the effect of depressing them. These rumours are now passing away, and Consols are again looking upwards. An expectation that a great alteration would occur in the arrangement respecting the Bank Charter since its first promulgation by Lord Althorp, has produced some decline in Bank Stock. Foreign funds have been for the most part firm, particularly Brazil and Portuguese, but they have of course been in some degree operated upon by the fluctuations in Consols.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS,

On Tuesday, 25th of May.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 203 half, 4 half. — India Do., shut. — Consols, shut. — Do. for Account, 90 one quarter. — Reduced, 89 one-eighth. — Three and a Half Per Cents, 96 quarter. — New Three and a Half Do., shut. — Four Per Cents, 102 seven-eighths, 3. — India Bonds, 30, 1. — Exchequer Bills, 50, 1.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Belgian Bonds, 91 half, 2. — Brazil, 67 five-eighths, 8 one-quarter. — Chilian, 25, 6. — Columbian, 24 one-quarter, three-quarters. — Danish,

73 half, 4 one-quarter. — Dutch, 49 one-quarter, three-eighths. — Greek, 39, 41 — Mexican, 36 half. — Portuguese, 59 half, 60. — Russian, 104 half, three-quarters. — Spanish, 19 one-eighth, one-quarter.

SHARES.

Alliance, 10 seven-eighths, 11 one-eighth. — Guardian, 28 one-quarter. — Brazil Mines, 61 half, 2 half. — British Iron, 18 half, 19. — General Steam Navigation, 11 three-quarters. 12 one-quarter. — Irish Provincial Bank, 35 half, 6 half. — Canada, 55, 6.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM MAY 21, TO JUNE 21, 1833, INCLUSIVE.

May 21.—J. Haggard, Brighton Place, Brixton Road, oilman. — W. Hibbard, Egham, Surrey, saddler. — S. Almosnino, Bevis Marks, dealer in feathers. — E. W. Bishop, Bermondsey Street, victualler. — J. B. A. Joubert, Regent Street, upholsterer. — A. Lee, Surrey Street, Strand, music seller. — J. Monkhouse, Bagnigge Wells Tavern, St. Pancras, victualler. — M. H. Botibol, Soho Square, ostrich feather manufacturer. — J. Forster, Liverpool, printer. — J. W. Gibbins, Hereford, perfumer.

May 24.—J. G. C. Chamberlain, Marlborough Road, Chelsea, grocer. — J. Palmer, Hampton Street, Walworth, fish sauce manufacturer. — G. Ross, St. Mary Axe, grocer. — C. Thorogood, New Church Street, Lisson Grove, victualler. — J. E. Watson, Bucklersbury, merchant. — J. Holman, Hoxton Old Town, calendarer. — S. H. A. Marsh, Bristol, music seller. — J. Winter, Stoke-under-Hamdon, Somersetshire, glove manufacturer.

May 28.—R. Woodward, Lime Street Square, tailor and ship owner. — W. Woolcott, Exeter, grocer. — H. Wyatt, York Street, Covent Garden, boarding and lodging house keeper. — R. and H. Collier, Witney, Oxfordshire, blanket manufacturers. — T. Thirlwell, North Shields, wine merchant. — J. Kaberry, Leeds, leather cutter. — J. Gardner, Preston, Lancashire, builder. — G. C. Hall, Alfreton, Derbyshire, money scrivener. — R. Lloyd, Liverpool, brewer. — J. Turner, Langport Eastover, Somersetshire, cornfactor. — R. Oakes, Liverpool, painter. —

C. H. Linter, Portsea, grocer. — W. Gibson, Pendleton, Lancashire, broker. — S. B. Grant, Redcliff Street, Bristol, hatter. — J. Jones, Tywyn, Dydweliog, and G. Jones, Llandwynning, Carnarvonshire, cattle dealers. — C. M. Wilks, Greetham, Rutlandshire, innkeeper.

May 31.—J. Elling, Warminster, butcher. — W. Dickins, sen., Northampton, plasterer. — T. Sherwin, London Wall, cheesemonger. — M. C. Buchanan, Golden Square, boarding house keeper. — J. E. Brand, Nelson Street, Old Kent Road, fishmonger. — G. Bilton, York, tailor. — J. P. Durant, Plymouth, chemist. — W. Hazelden, Goudhurst, Kent, butcher.

June 4.—R. and S. Ashby, Upper Thames Street, mealmen. — T. Jackson, George Street, Minorities, wine merchant. — J. A. Harvey, High Street, St. Giles's, clothes salesman. — S. Smith, King William Street, Strand, saddler. — J. Cornish, Shepperton Street, New North Road, stone mason. — H. Milledge, Milton Street, Dorset Square, Marylebone, carpenter. — G. Glover, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer.

June 7.—G. Young and J. Hancock, Hatton Garden, card makers. — T. Bowering, Devizes, baker. — P. Bond, Worcester, wine merchant. — F. Hoad and J. Wadey, Prospect Place, St. George's Fields, bricklayers. — J. Weston, jun. Albemarle Street, tailor. — P. Acton, Manchester, joiner and builder. — R. E. Tippet, Marazion, Cornwall, broker. — J. Blif khorn, Manchester, commission agent. — B. Mellor, Keighley, Yorkshire, innkeeper. — J. Hubbard, Ox-

ford, grocer.—W. Ryan, Strand, carpet dealer.—W. Neville, Earl's Court, Kensington, surgeon.

June 11.—G. Barlow, Stepney Green, iron and coal merchant.—G. Gidley, Cateaton Street, batton maker.—C. Haynes, Mitcham, builder.—J. Stammers, Jermyn Street, St. James's, cabinet maker.—J. Morrey, Nantwich, corn dealer.—M. Lewtas, Liverpool, painter.—G. H. Betts, Langport Eastover, Somersetshire, linen draper.

June 14.—E. Pasmore, Maidenhead, grocer.—S. Shepherd, Upper Bryanston Street, Portman Square, wine merchant.—T. Cooper, Brighton, hotel keeper.—J. Gray, Chichester, salesman.—H. Fletcher, Finsbury Place South, bookseller.—W. Jervis, Truro, innkeeper.—J. Round, Stourbridge, plumber.—F. Jones, Cornhill, silversmith.

June 18.—P. Powell, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, lace merchant.—P. East, Tavistock Street,

Covent Garden, bookseller.—B. Law, Northampton, biscuit baker.—J. C. J. and R. Richardson, Manchester, commission agents.—W. Allured, Liverpool, tailor.—W. G. Rolles, Fenchurch Street, tobacco broker.—S. Sheeaby, High Holborn, furnishing ironmonger.—W. Hull, Coventry, watch manufacturer.—J. W. Paynter, Manchester, dealer.—G. Longmire, Barnard Castle, Durham, draper.—S. M. Cox, Exeter, scrivener.—W. R. Mott, British and Foreign Coffee House, Throgmorton Street, tavern keeper.

June 21.—A. Douglas, St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch Street, merchant.—W. Holman, Hertford, slate merchant.—J. Young, T. Bracken, G. Ballard, J. C. C. Sutherland, and N. Alexander, Calcutta, merchants and bankers.—J. V. Simpson, South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle Street, perfumer.—J. Morland, Broad Street, Ratcliffe Cross, corn dealer.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL JOURNAL.—JULY 1, 1833.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 17.—A conversation arose on the presentation of an immense number of petitions by Lord Suffield, for the abolition of negro slavery.—Lord Suffield remarked that their prayer was general, calling for entire abolition, and that their complaint was against any proposition for making the slaves pay for their emancipation.—The Duke of Wellington afterwards presented petitions on the same subject, and spoke of the ruinous consequences that had resulted from the depreciation of West India property, owing to the agitation of this question.

May 20.—Nothing important.

May 21.—Their lordships sat but a short time, and were occupied in receiving petitions.

May 23.—No business of consequence.

May 30.—Many petitions were presented on the subject of colonial slavery.

May 31.—Petitions on various subjects were presented.—The Savings Banks' Annuities Bill was read a second time.

June 3.—The Duke of Wellington brought forward his promised motion for an address to the king, that his majesty would be graciously pleased to preserve neutrality between the contending parties in Portugal. After recommending that his majesty should at once recal his subjects who were engaged on both sides of the contest, the noble duke concluded by moving the address.—Earl Grey admitted the importance of the subject, and expressed his strong sense of the expediency of preserving an alliance with Portugal; but he denied that the noble duke had any ground for his motion, which was a motion of censure upon ministers.—Their lordships divided—Contents 80—Not Contents, 68—Majority against Ministers, 12.

June 4.—The Lord Chancellor presented forty-four petitions for the abolition of slavery.

June 5.—Their lordships were occupied for a short time in receiving petitions. The Starch Duties' Bill was read a second time; and the Collorton Railway Bill a third time.

June 6.—The Marquis Wellesley (as lord steward of his majesty's household) reported to their lordships the following most gracious answer from his majesty to their address:—"I have already taken all such measures as appeared to me to be necessary for maintaining the neutrality which I had determined to observe in the contest now carrying on in Portugal."

June 7.—Nothing important.

June 10.—The Marquis of Queensbury took the oaths and his seat as Baron Solway.

June 11.—The Local Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that the discussion should be taken on the question for going into committee, which is fixed for Monday.

June 12.—The Consolidated Funds' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

June 13.—The Duke of Richmond moved the second reading of the Agricultural Labour Rate Bill. He observed that the plan of the present bill had been tried in many places and counties, and had been found most successful in reducing the

poor's rate and in promoting industry. The object of the bill was to amend an act of last session relative to the better employment of labourers, by explaining parts of it that were obscure, and adding a penalty clause.—The Bishop of London opposed the motion, which he said would prove the ruin of that order of men for whose benefit it was kindly intended. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months.—The Duke of Richmond replied, after which the Bishop of London withdrew his amendment, and the Bill was read a second time.

June 14.—On the motion for going into committee on the Limitation of Actions Bill, Lord Lyndhurst stated that it was for limiting the time for bringing actions relative to real property. After some discussion it was ordered to be recommitted on Thursday.

June 17.—The resolutions of the House of Commons relative to the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company were communicated to their Lordships at a conference, and the resolutions were ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday se'nnight.—The Lord Chancellor, in moving that the House should resolve into committee on the Local Courts Bill, congratulated himself and the country on the large attendance of their Lordships on this occasion. It showed that their Lordships came down to discuss the Bill in that calm, temperate, and serious manner which so important a measure demanded.—Lord Lyndhurst opposed the Bill, and moved that it be committed that day three months.—The amendment was not pressed to a division. The House went into committee on the Bill, some clauses were agreed to, and it was ordered to be recommitted on Friday.

June 18.—The royal assent was given by commission to several bills.—Lord Western moved the second reading of the St. Luke's Poor Bill, which was opposed by Lord Seagrave, who moved an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. The House divided on the amendment: Contents, 18—Non-contents, 7—Majority against the Bill, 11.—The Stamp Duties Advertisement Bill went through a committee.

June 19.—The House resolved into committee on the Labour Rate Bill, and the Duke of Richmond and Lord Wynford introduced several amendments *pro forma*, which were inserted in the bill.

June 20.—The resolutions agreed to by the Commons for the abolition of Negro slavery were communicated to their Lordships, at a conference, by Mr. Stanley.—The Duke of Richmond moved the second reading of the Quakers and Moravians' Affirmation Bill.—The Bishop of London expressed his surprise that some extensive change in the laws regarding oaths had not yet been made.

June 21.—The Quakers' Affirmation Bill was read a third time.—The Earl of Aberdeen complained of the continued possession of Algiers by the French.—The Marquis of Londonderry declared that the whole foreign policy of the country had been latterly so managed, as to make England the laughing-stock of the rest of the world.—The Earl of Ripon defended the foreign policy of the government.—The Local Jurisdictions Bill was recommitted, and, on the motion of Lord Wharncliffe, an amendment agreed to, providing that a barrister of only five years' standing, who had previously practised for five years as a special pleader, might be appointed a judge under the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 16.—At the request of Sir R. Peel, Mr. Cobbett brought forward his motion for an address to the king, to erase the name of Sir R. Peel from the list of privy councillors, on the ground of his want of knowledge, and proceeding, in spite of forewarnings, in the currency measures of 1819, 1822, and 1826. He moved a long resolution, or rather a series of resolutions, embodying his sentiments on the subject, his views of the transactions, and his opinion that for such errors the king should be addressed to dismiss Sir Robert Peel from the privy council. On the division the numbers were, For the motion, 4—Against it, 298—Majority, 294; and on the motion of Lord Althorp, who moved that these proceedings be not entered on the Journals, it was carried by 295 ayes to 4 noes.—Sir A. Agnew moved the second reading of the Lord's-day Observance Bill.—Mr. Le-froy seconded the motion. On the division there appeared, For the second reading, 73—Against it, 79—Majority 6.

May 17.—Mr. W. Whitmore brought forward his motion, moving a resolution declaring, in effect, that the present corn laws, instead of producing an equable price, and thereby a permanent good, had produced the contrary effect, and tended to cramp trade.—Mr. Hume claimed free trade in corn, and argued at considerable length, that free trade would not be so injurious, even to the agriculturist, as was

supposed. He moved an amendment declaring that the corn which now might be imported, subjected to the graduated scale, should at all times be admissible on payment of a fixed duty, its amount to be hereafter named.—Mr. O'Connor, Mr. G. Heathcote, &c., opposed any change. Lord Althorp resisted the motion. At the same time his lordship said he was by no means an advocate of the present corn laws. After an extended discussion, Mr. Hume withdrew his amendment, Lord Althorp moved the previous question, on which motion the House divided, Ayes, 305—Noes, 206, being a majority of 99 against entertaining the original motion.

May 20.—The House went into committee on the Church Reform (Ireland) Bill, and then proceeded with it as far as the 19th clause, at which stage of the Bill the house resumed.—On the motion that the Metropolitan Police Bill be read a third time, Mr. Pease moved that a clause be inserted, by way of rider, for the suppression of bear-baiting, cock-fighting, and other cruel amusements, within five miles of London—For the clause, 24—Against it, 16—Majority, 8.—The Bill, as amended, was then read a third time and passed.

May 21.—Mr. D. W. Harvey, in moving for returns of pensions paid out of the civil list, said his object was to put this question distinctly to the House, whether any portion of the public money was to be received by any persons of either sex, for which some known and adequate service had not been rendered.—On the suggestion of Mr. Hume, the pensions on the four and a half per cent Barbadoes duties were included in the return.—The motion was then put and carried.—Sir S. Whalley moved a resolution that the house and window taxes should cease on the 5th of October next.—The House having divided on Sir S. Whalley's resolution, it was lost by a majority of 149, the numbers being 124 and 273.

May 22.—Mr. Hodges moved the third reading of the Gravesend Pier Bill. It was opposed by Sir E. Codrington, Admiral Fleming, and Sir T. Troubridge; and supported by Mr. Hume and Mr. Young.—The House divided—For the motion, 68—Against it, 37—Majority, 31.—Mr. R. Grant moved the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill.—Sir R. Inglis opposed the Bill, chiefly on the ground that it would destroy the Christian character of the legislature.—The House divided—For the second reading, 189—Against it, 52—Majority in favour of the Bill, 137.—To be read a third time on Friday se'nnight.

May 23.—No house in the evening.

May 24.—Nothing of any general importance.

May 30.—The Solicitor-general gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.—After several numerous signed petitions against the government plan of Negro Slavery had been presented, the adjourned debate was resumed by Sir R. Vyvyan, on the question that the House should resolve into Committee. He strongly opposed the proposition of ministers.—Mr. Ward supported the plan, which he trusted would have the co-operation of the planters, without which he declared that it could not be successful.—On the motion of Mr. Godson the debate was adjourned.

May 31.—Lord Althorp, in introducing the question of the Bank of England Charter, said, that the principles to be kept in view were the convertibility of the paper issued into money; the security of the solvency of the bank which issued the circulating medium, and the security to be taken against undue fluctuations in the amount of the currency.—Mr. Godson questioned the right of the House to legislate upon the subject of negro slavery, and moved an amendment for a larger compensation.—Mr. Buckingham submitted a resolution as an amendment, for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in all our possessions, without any further delay than was necessary for the organization of a magistracy and police. The debate was adjourned till Monday, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell.

June 3.—The House resolved itself into Committee on the Negro Slavery Bill, and Mr. O'Connell resumed the adjourned debate. He made an impressive speech in favour of immediate abolition.—Mr. Buxton said that he would support the first resolution, but he could never support a twelve years' apprenticeship, though he might, perhaps, have supported some shorter apprenticeship.—Several amendments were then put and negatived, and Mr. Stanley's first resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this Committee that immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the Colonies, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors," was put and carried unanimously.

June 4.—No business of consequence was done in the House this day.

June 5.—No House.

June 6.—Colonel Davies brought forward his motion relative to Portugal, in the view and hope of doing away the prejudicial effects of the decision come to by the other House of Parliament. He had no wish to bring the two Houses into collision, but if the House of Commons were now to remain silent, it might be supposed that they acquiesced in such a country as Portugal being deprived of the freedom to which every country on earth was entitled. He concluded by moving, "Than an humble address be presented to his Majesty, regretting the continuance of hostilities in Portugal, and expressive of the grateful acknowledgments of that House for the conduct pursued by his Majesty's ministers with respect to the affairs of that country."—For the motion 361: against it 98; majority 263.

June 7.—The adjourned debate was resumed on the Negro Slavery Bill, and Mr. Hume deprecated the light and hasty manner in which the plan had been brought forward.—After a short conversation between several Members, the resolution,—“That all children born after the passing of the intended Act, or who at the time of its passing, shall be under the age of six years, be free, and be maintained by their respective parents,” was agreed to without a division.

June 10.—Mr. Cobbett presented a petition from certain electors and others of Sandwich, complaining that Sir E. T. Troubridge had, by means of a forged copy of the registry of his baptism, and a false certificate of his age, fraudulently obtained his commission as lieutenant, commander, and captain, before he was even qualified, according to the King's Order in Council, to be a Lieutenant, thereby feloniously obtaining the pay of the said commission, and the half-pay of captain, to the amount of 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* By these undue promotions he had unlawfully filled the office of judge on courts'-martial, without a legal commission.—Sir T. Troubridge said the Order in Council was issued in 1806. In obedience to it he was obliged to wait till he had served the specified time as commander before he could be promoted to a post captain. In no instance had the order been departed from. He had served his full six years as a midshipman, and though promoted at an early age, such was the known practice of the service at the time, and it was notorious that a very large portion of the most distinguished admirals and captains were promoted under exactly the same circumstances as himself. Twenty-eight years had now elapsed without his hearing one word of the charge, which circumstance would show the motive with which it was now brought forward. He declared that he did not sit on any court-martial till long after he was of age. He (Sir T. T.) was convinced that the House would neither believe him to be a *felon*, nor unworthy to hold his commission, or to sit in that House.—Sir J. Graham eulogized the character of Sir T. Troubridge, and said that he had a list of thirty-nine naval officers who had gained their promotion under precisely the same circumstances. He censured the hon. member for presenting such a petition without being able to prove the charges it contained, and moved that it be rejected.—At five o'clock the House resumed, and Lord Althorp delivered his Majesty's Answer to the Address voted on Colonel Davies's motion. His Majesty replied—"I have received, with great satisfaction, the expression of your concurrence in the policy I have pursued with reference to the affairs of Portugal, and you may be assured that I shall continue to act in the same way, and will neglect no opportunity to use all the influence that is within my power, as soon as possible, usefully and honourably, to put an end to all the differences that now exist in that unhappy country.—The House resolved into Committee on Negro Slavery, and the question was put on the third resolution:—"That all persons now slaves be entitled to be registered as apprenticed labourers, and to acquire thereby all the rights and privileges of freemen, subject to the restriction of labouring under conditions, and for a time to be fixed by Parliament, for their present owners."—Mr. F. Buxton opposed it at considerable length.—Mr. Maberly spoke in favour of some species of apprenticeship.—Mr. F. Buxton moved, as an amendment, that the words "to labour for wages" be inserted.—The House divided on Mr. Buxton's amendment:—For the amendment, 42; against it, 324; majority, 282. The original resolution was then agreed to.

June 11.—The House again went into Committee on Negro Slavery. The fifth resolution—"That His Majesty be enabled to defray any such expense as he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated," was agreed to with the addition of the words "on liberal and comprehensive principles," which were suggested by Mr. Buxton, and adopted by the ministers.

June 12.—Mr. Ewart moved the order of the day, for the second reading of his

Bill for allowing counsel to prisoners. It was opposed by Sir H. Stewart and others. The House divided: For proceeding with the orders of the day, 88; against it, 61; majority, 27.—Lord Althorp moved the order of the day for the House going into committee on the Irish Tithe Act; and brought forward his proposition—"That it was the opinion of that House that a certain sum of money be advanced by Parliament to the established clergy in Ireland, in order to enable them to relieve the occupying tenantry from the payment of tithe, the money to be payable by a land tax." The Committee to sit again on Thursday.

June 13.—Mr. C. Grant moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the East India Company's Charter. The House then went into a committee, and Mr. Grant brought forward his resolutions. The right hon. gentleman concluded a long speech by moving resolutions to the effect:—1. That it was expedient that all his Majesty's subjects should be at liberty to repair to the ports of China, and to trade in tea and all the other products of the said empire, subject to such regulations and provisions for the commercial and political interests of this country as to the government should seem meet and proper. 2. That it was expedient that if the East India Company should be induced to transfer to the crown their estates and effects on behalf of the government of India, the crown should take upon itself all obligations and liabilities whatsoever to which the said Company might be liable, subject to such regulations as might be determined by parliament. And, lastly, that it was expedient that the government of India should remain in the East India Company, under such regulations as parliament should prescribe.—The Solicitor-general brought in a Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday se'nnight.

June 14.—The House went into a committee of supply, and voted, on the motion of Mr. S. Rice, without discussion or remark, a sum of 100,000*l.* towards the charges of civil contingencies to the 31st March, 1833.—The House resolved into committee on the Irish Tithes Bill, and the chairman read the first resolution: "That it was the opinion of that House that a certain sum of money should be advanced by parliament to the established clergy in Ireland, in order to enable them to relieve the occupying tenantry from the payment of tithe, the money to be payable by a land tax."—A lengthened discussion took place on the resolution, but scarcely any decided opposition was expressed to it.

June 17.—Lord Ashley moved the second reading of the Factories' Regulation Bill.—Lord Althorp would not oppose the second reading, as he considered it necessary to put some restrictions on the labour of children.—The House resolved into committee on the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, and a number of the clauses were agreed to; from clause 20 to 31 inclusive, with very little discussion.

June 18.—Colonel Evans moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal that part of the Reform Act, which renders the payment of poors' rates and assessed taxes necessary to give the qualification of voting. He declared that not less than 300,000 persons were disfranchised by that proviso.—Lord Althorp said that some alteration would probably be made with respect to the working of the Reform Act next session.—On a division the numbers were—for the motion, 26; against it, 84; majority, 58.—Mr. Fryer moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Corn Laws.—Lord Althorp moved the previous question.—The House then divided—for Mr. Fryer's motion, 47; against it, 72; majority, 25.—The House again resolved into committee on the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, and several clauses were agreed to. On the 42nd clause Mr. Pryme moved an amendment for the gradual exclusion of Irish bishops from the House of Lords; contending that their ecclesiastical duties were incompatible with the due discharge of their duties as legislators.—Mr. Stanley opposed the amendment.—Mr. Pryme withdrew his amendment, and the clause was agreed to.—The Committee proceeded with the Bill as far as the 90th clause.

June 19.—Mr. W. Brougham moved the second reading of the General Register Bill.—Mr. Sandford moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. Hodson seconded the amendment.—The Solicitor-General said, he should be extremely mortified if a reformed parliament were to allow such a measure as this to be passed over to another session.—Mr. Pease said that nine-tenths of his constituents were opposed to the measure.—The Attorney-General observed that even the hon. member liked registration in Yorkshire, and why should not that which was good in Yorkshire be extended over the whole kingdom?—The House divided—ayes, 69; noes, 82; majority, 13.—The Bill was therefore lost.

June 20.—No general business of any importance.

June 22.—The House having gone into committee on the Irish Church Reform Bill, several clauses were agreed to without discussion.—Mr. Stanley proposed to

withdraw the 147th clause, which directed "that all monies which shall accrue to the credit of the commissioners under this act in the perpetuity purchase fund account to be opened in the books of the Bank of Ireland, shall be applied, in the first place, to replace all sums of money charged on any parish for the purpose of building or repairing any church or chapel to be raised by vestry assessment, whether such sums shall have been advanced by the trustees for first-fruits in Ireland or otherwise; and the surplus applied to such purposes as parliament shall hereafter direct."---Mr. O'Connell condemned this as a most flagrant abandonment of the essential principle of the Bill, and to be resisted as a compromise between the government and the Tory party.---Mr. Stanley said, government disclaimed the notion of a compromise, but they pledged themselves to the support and carrying of the Coercion Bill; and they also pledged themselves to the support and carrying of the Church Temporalities' Bill; and by those pledges they were prepared to stand.---Mr. D. W. Harvey said, it had been said that the hereditary council of the nation had been swamped, but the proposition was now reversed, and the Commons of England were to be swamped.---Lord J. Russell said, if it was necessary to come to a collision with the other House, let it be done for some great object; let not this House for the shadow of a shade risk the peace and tranquillity of the country. The two Houses ought not to be placed in hostility unless it were for the sake of a measure essential to the public benefit. His opinion was that the country could not stand a revolution once a year. Sacrifices ought to be made for the sake of tranquillity. "Let others be for convulsion," said the noble lord, "I am for peace."---The committee divided, when there appeared---Ayes for the clause, 148---noes, 280---majority in favour of ministers, 132.

MEMOIRS OF PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD KING.

On Tuesday night, the 4th of June, expired at his house in Dover Street, Peter Lord King. His Lordship was Baron of Ockham, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1793; and married in 1804, Hester, daughter of Hugh, Earl Fortescue, by Hester, sister to George, Marquis of Buckingham. His Lordship was in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Peter, (now Lord King,) who attained his majority in January last. His Lordship has also left several daughters. The founder of the family, Peter, the first Lord, was son of Jerome King, a gentleman of good family in the county of Somerset, by a sister of the great John Locke. He was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1714, and was constituted Lord Chancellor in 1725. His four sons, John, Peter, William, and Thomas, successively inherited the title; the last was grandfather of the late Peer. The present Baron is now officiating as Secretary to Lord Nugent, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; but the demise of his father will cause his speedy return to this country. The late Lord's youngest son, the Hon. Peter John Locke King, has lately taken his degree at one of the universities. The late nobleman was a most valuable member of the legislature, both as an economist and an independent man. He would have done honour to the other House.

Married.---The Hon. Henry Edward Fox, to Lady Augusta Mary Coventry, the only daughter of the Earl of Coventry.

At Shenstone Church, Major Wyndham, of the Royal Scots Greys, to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of the late Henry Case, Esq., of Shenstone Moss, Staffordshire.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, G. K. Jarvis, Esq., to Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. T. Prettyman, Chancellor of Lincoln.

At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, T. H. Kingscote, Esq., to the Hon. Harriett Bloomfield, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H.

At St. James's, William, only son of the late William Hazlitt, to Catherine, second daughter of Mr. Carew H. Reynell.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, M.P. for Essex, to Georgina, relict of H. D. Milligan, Esq.

At Scawby, in the county of Lincoln, Robert Luard, Esq., of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary, second daughter of Richard Elmhirst, Esq. of Scawby Hall.

Died.---At her house in Upper Grosvenor Street, at an advanced age, the Dowager Lady Rich.

At his house in Grosvenor Square, John Thomas, Earl of Newburgh.

At Ferns, Mrs. Elrington, mother of the Lord Bishop of Ferns, in her 108th year.

Mr. Richard Price, one of the Sub-Commissioners employed by the Record Commission.

At Effingham House, Surrey, Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece.

At Highfield House, near Southampton, after a short illness, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward James Foote, K.C.B., aged 66.

Suddenly, near Manchester, Mrs. Herries, relict of Lieut. Herries, R.N.

In Curzon Street, May Fair, Lady Elizabeth Barbara, wife of Sir Henry Halford, Physician to his Majesty.

Suddenly, of a fit of apoplexy, the Hon. Capt. Thomas Roper Curzon, R.N., second son of the Right Hon. Lord Teynham.

At Kensington, Charlotte, daughter of the Dean of Chester.